Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 9TH MAY 1827. No. 1927.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Plea Side,

JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE..... } *Plaintiff.*

VIZ.

HORMASJEE BHICCAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HURJEE AND NASSERWANJEE HURJEE trading under the Name and firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company..... } *Defendant*

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Sale will be continued by Public Outcry, by the Sheriff of Bombay (under the Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause) at the said Defendants Shop in the Fort, on every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, until the whole of the said Defendants extensive and valuable property is disposed of.

The remainder of the Stock of Superior WINES will be put up for Sale on Friday the 11th Instant at one o'Clock.

T. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY, SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
14th May 1827.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiff, against HORMAJEE BHICCAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, Defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
26th day of April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 10th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A
PALANQUIN CARRIAGE,
WITH HORSE
And Harness,
A SERVICEABLE
BUGGY HORSE.
AND VERY GOOD
PALANQUIN,
Meadows Street, 9th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 10th Instant,

BENGAL Table Cloths of sizes, Table Knives and Forks in Mahogany Cases, richly cut Wine Claret and Liqueur Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters, Butter Pots and Epergnes, Work Boxes Waterproof Hats &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A SERVICEABLE
BUGGY.
ARAB
BUGGY HORSE,
AND HARNESS,
Meadows Street, 9th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
A BENGAL BUILT
HALF PANNELLED
BUGGY,
RUNS ON PATENT AXLES.
AND MADE BY STEWART,
PRICE Rs. 700.
Meadows Street, 9th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
BEST SCOTCH
WHISKEY,
JUST IMPORTED,
PRICE RS. 25 PER DOZ.
Meadows Street, 9th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
TWO PAIR OF
NEATLY FINISHED
COUCHES,
ONE OTTOMAN,
AND 3 PAIR OF FOOTSTOOLS TO MATCH,
Having richly yellow Damask Furniture,
PRICE Rs. 560.
TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY IF REQUIRED.
Meadows Street, 9th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEW CALCUTTA BUILT,
HALF BACKED
BUGGY,
PRICE Rs. 950.
Meadows Street, 9th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT
NEATLY FINISHED
BAROUCHE,
Painted Green,
PRICE Rs. 2,000.
Meadows Street, 9th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
BEST CHINCHOW,
SUGAR CANDY,
IN HALF TUBS
PRICE EACH Rs. 7-2-0.
Meadows Street, 9th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
JUST IMPORTED
FINE BENGAL
BANDANNA
HANDKERCHIEFS
PRICE RS. 14 PER PIECE.
Meadows Street, 9th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
LONDON BUILT
STANHOPE,
AND HARNESS
That have been driven only 2 months.
PRICE Rs. 1400
Meadows Street, 9th May 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GODOWNS,
OF
Messrs. Roger D'Faria & Co.

A FEW Pipes of Old and Genuine Lisbon Wine, lately imported per Ships Hercules and Gloriozo, from Calcutta.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

Advertisement.

OLD HOCK.

A SMALL Consignment from the respectable House of LUNING COGEL AND Co of *Antwerp*, in 6 and 3 Dozen Cases for Sale at 22 Rupees per Dozen at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. apply to IGNACIO DE SILVA.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

LOST.

ON the night of the 23d Ultimo, at PAREL a ROAN GREY PONEY, aged Six, has a defect in his left Eye and is about 12½ hands high, whoever will bring the said PONEY to the Commission Rooms of MESSRS. HIGGS AND BRIGGS shall be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO. have received per the Brig Spring 29 Pipes and 4 half pipes of MADEIRA WINE, (marked as under,) saved from the wreck of the Ship Britannia, Captain Bouchier, which they are instructed by the owner of the Britannia to deliver over to the parties producing satisfactory claim, on receiving a bond for payment in London of the Freight, Salvage, and other expenses.

If the Wine is not claimed in 30 days from this date, the whole will be sold by public auction for the benefit of whom it may concern.

MARKS.		SHIPPED BY
Col. I. McD	2 Pipes	Messrs. Newton, Gordon & Co.
W	14 Do	" Keirs & Co.
W C P	1 Do	" Do.
I H B	1 Do	" Do.
S I G E	1 Do	" Do.
T D & Co.	10 Do	" Do.
Do.	4 half pipes	" "

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. PRICE RUPEES 120.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

Mr. FRANCIS LUGRIN,
SURVIVING PARTNER LATE FIRM OF
LUGRIN AND WATSON,

TAKES the liberty to notify to those Gentlemen who are indebted to above firm, and have made no arrangements for the liquidation of their accounts, that the measures stated in an Advertisement which appeared in the Bombay Papers in July last will be put in force without any further delay MR. LUGRIN hopes that immediate attention to this notice, and satisfactory arrangements effected, will obviate so disagreeable, but unavoidable proceedings.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

To be Sold,

THE Set of BUNGALOWS Consisting of a Sitting Room, Sleeping Room, and Dining Room, the two former having plank Walls of Teak wood Situated on the Esplanade and occupied by MR. TRASH.

PRICE Rs. 500 Ready money.

May be seen any day between 9 and 12 o'Clock.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling HOUSE, Stable and Ground, formerly occupied by MR. GEO. HIGGS, are to be Sold by private bargain, and reasonable accommodation in the payment of the purchase money will be given.

Offers will be received at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

MR. ROBERT BAXTER,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
AT HIS FORMER AUCTION ROOM,
No. 14 MEADOWS STREET.
On TUESDAY the 15th Instant,

ENGLISH Claret of different marks, French Claret [illegible] in quart and pint bottles, Scotch Ale, Brown Stout, Gin, Brandy, Madeira, Hock, Fine and Coarse Cutlery, Haberdashery, Perfumery, Hanging Lamps, Looking Glasses of large size, Carpeting, and a variety of other articles.

Terms Cash, and the Goods must be cleared away within three days after that of the Sale, or they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

Bombay 9th May 1827.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY of Bombay, Parsee Merchant has Contracted with Mr. JOHN CORBIN of the same place, for the purchase of a Dwelling HOUSE, Chunam and Stone built, Situated within the Fort of Bombay, in the Military Square No. 4. And at present in the occupation of the said Mr. JOHN CORBIN, and Mr. SPENCER.—Any Person or Persons, having Claim, Right, or Interest whatsoever in upon or against the said Property, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are therefore hereby required to make the same known to the said JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY at his Office in Town, No. 11 Gunbow Street, or to J. B. GRAHAM, Esq. Solicitor, within fourteen (14) days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therein, and the purchase money paid off.—Dated in Bombay this 8th day of May 1827.

Advertisement.

FRAMJEE AND MUNCHERJEE,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Outstations, and the Public in general, that they have purchased from Captain Cheveliene, of the French Brig L'Actif, direct from Bordeaux, just arrived, a choice assortment of Ladies Wearing Apparel of the latest and newest fashion,—also Jewellery, Umbrellas, Watches, Flower Pots, Tea Set, Looking Glasses, Musical Snuff Boxes, Ladies' Work Boxes, Confectionary, Hams and Cheeses, French Claret and Brandy, both in boxes, and various other articles, which will be

exposed for Sale from Monday the 7th inst., at PESTONJEE BOMANJEE'S building near the Green, and upstairs of Mr. Anderson's Library.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY JANARDUN PUTLAJEE to POOTLABAE widow, and MOROBA WISSWANATHJEE and others the persons concerned in the Estates of the late PUTLAJEE GUMBAJEE and WISSWANATH PUTLAJEE Prabhoo deceased, in respect of their inheritable Shares on the said Estates that in consequence of the grievous and unsatisfactory answers which were advertized on the 21st of April 1827 by them on pretence of having Claims. It is particularly requested as per the Advertisement already published by the said JANARDUN PUTLAJEE on the 28th of March 1827 that if any person or persons have or hath any regular inheritable Claim on the Estates abovementioned they are to bring their actions within four weeks further time from the date hereof otherwise such pretended claims will not be admitted but considered null and void, as for their saying that they are collecting documents for to bring their actions is entirely out of the question, and it is hereby made known that the ssid JANARDUN PUTLAJEE has regularly filed with the Ecclesiastical Registrar here an Inventory &c. of the said Estates and has also rendered proper accounts to the aforesaid claimers through one SONAJEE VINCAJEE in the life time of GUNNOBA WISSWANATHJEE. It having been also said that the said JANARDUN PUTLAJEE is considerably indebted to SHREECRUSTNA WASSOODEWJEE on account of a certain Bond, the thes aid JANARDUN PUTLAJEE further makes it known that he is noways indebted to him but on the contrary said SHREECURSTNA WASSOODEWJEE as Executor to WASSOO DEW GUNNOBA, is indebted to him the said JANARDUN PUTLAJEE in a large and considerable sum of money which will be recovered a in short time.

Bombay 9th May 1827.

Passage to the Clyde,

THE FINE NEW SHIP

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

OF 387 TONS BURTHEN,

DUNCAN RITCHIE,

COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched to Greenock about the 15th proximo. This Ship has been built purposely for the Bombay trade, has excellent poop accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to the COMMANDER, at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE SHIP

SARAH.

BURTHEN 500 TONS.

William Tucker,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London positively the latter end of this month The Sarah has Superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain TUCKER at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE,

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

For Passage to London

THE FAST SAILING

TEAK BUILT SHIP

MANGLES,

OF 600 TONS,

William Carr,

COMMANDER.

HAVING all her Cargo engaged, will sail for London early in June; has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and Carries a regular Surgeon.

For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON.

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

TRIUMPH.

OF 600 TONS

Captain Thomas Green.

IS Daily expected, and having the grater part of her Cargo engaged, will be dispatched with as little delay as possible.

The Triumph has Superior accomodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and Co. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND, Military Square.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

For Freight,

TO MADRAS AND BENGAL

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE FINE SHIP,

HASHMY,

SIMON LEE,

COMMANDER.

APPLY to MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, or the Commander at their Office. Rampart Row.

Bombay, 9th May 1827.

Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage

TO PENANG.

THE FRENCH SHIP

SOPHIA,

WILL Sail for the above Port on the 15th Instant positively.

Inquire of SHAIK DHY BIN OWEN or at JAHANGHER AND NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE'S Office.

Meadows Street, 2d May 1827.

Advertisement.

For Calcutta,

THE SHIP

FAIR ARMENIAN,

WILL Sail for the above port on the 10th Instant.

All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized.

H. ROSS COM.

For Passage to London

THE FINE BRIG

SPRING A. 1,

BURTHEN 300 TONS.

L. J. Hayne,

COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched about the 20th instant, and has good accommodation for Passengers.

Apply at the Office of Messrs RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Rampart Row, 9th May 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1827.

No. 151 of 1826—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, having been received Commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, viz.

Medical Establishment.

		Date of Rank.
1	John Gibson.	31st March 1826
2	William Rowland, ...	16th May do.
3	Thomas Staunton Cahill, ...6th June	do

No. 152 of 1827....Lieutenant J. W. Gordon of the 7th Regement N. I. is allowed to proceed to Calcutta on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence for six months.

No. 153 of 1827,—Lieutenant R. Mignan, commanding the Escort of the Resident at Bussora, having arrived at the Presidency on leave on urgent private affairs, is permitted to remain for a period of three months.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1827.

No. 154 of 1827,—The following promotion is made.

3d Regiment light Cavalry.

Cornet F. Farrant, to be Lieutenant, vice Smith deceased,——Date of rank 11th April 1827.

No. 155 of 1827,—The furlough to the Malabar Coast, on private affairs, granted on the 1st ult to Ensign S. J. Stevens, of the 21st Regt. N. I. is extended to the 30th September next.

No 156 of 1827.—Ensign T. M. Dickenson, of the 14th Regt. N. I. is appointed to act as Interprete. in the Mahratta language to the 4th Regt. N. I. from the date on which he rejoined is station, after having been reported qualified by a Committee of examination assembled at the Presidency on the 15th of last month.

Bombay Castle 27th April 1827.

No. 157 of 1827,—Assistant Surgeon H. Michie is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health, for three years from the date of his em-

No. 158 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the transfers of officers to the 25th and 26th Regiments and consequent adjustment of rank in supercession of that part of the arrangement published on the 12th instant, anouncing the restoration of Lieutenant (now Captain) Addision to the effective strength of the army.

Senior Third Lieutenant A. F. Barnet, from the 17th Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant in the 26th Regiment, vice Dowel, whose removal from the 9th Regiment does not take place.

Third Lieutenant J. H. Hall, from the 9th Regiment, to be Third Lieutenant in the 16th Regiment, vice Rebenack.

Senior Fourth Lieutenant C. C. Rebenack, from the 18th Regiment, to be Fourth Lieutenant in the 25th Regiment. vice Hapkins, whose removal from the 16th Regiment does not take place.

Senior Fifth Lieutenant C. H. Wells, from the 26th Regiment, to be Fourth Lieutenant in the 26th Regiment, vice T. R. Gordon.

Senior Fifth Lieutenant T. R. Gordon, from the 11th Regiment, to be Fifth Lieutenant in the 25th Regiment, vice C. Macan, whose removal from the 16th Regiment does not take place.

Senior Ninth Lieutenant J. Mant, from the 20th Regiment, to be Ninth Lieutenant in the 26th Regiment, vice Pottinger, whose removal from the 17th Regiment does not take place.

Senior Ninth Lieutenant R. T. Fullerton, from the 8th Regiment, to be Ninth Lieutenant in the 25th Regiment, vice Mant.

Senior Ensign J. Jackson, from the 16th Regiment, to be First Ensign in the 25th Regiment, vice Clarkson, whose removal from the 12th Regiment does not take place.

Senior Second Ensign A. Goldie, from the 17th Regiment, to be First Ensign in the 26th Regiment, vice E. H. Ramsay (deceased), whose removal from the 2d European Regiment does not take place.

Senior second Ensign J. B. Rind, from the 12th Regiment, to be Second Ensign in the 25th Regiment, vice Doherty, whose removal from the 18th Regiment does not take place.

Second Ensign A. S. Hawkins, from the 2d European Regiment, to be Second Ensign in the 26th Regiment, vice Thomas, whose removal thereto does not take place.

N. B. Ensign Thomas is permanently posted to the 22d Regiment (G. O. 23d September 1826.)

N. B. Ensign J. B. Rind is transfered from the 25th to the 18th Regiment, and Ensign A. S. Hawkins from the 26th to the 8th Regiment on the principle announced in the General Order of the 23d of September last, they having signified their consent to be removed prior to that date, for the advantage of gaining a step.

8th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant W. Long to take rank vice Fullerton removed to the 25th Regiment.—Date of rank 8th September 1826.

12th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant G. Clarkson (rank from the 21st December 1826 in the 25th Regiment to be cancelled) to take rank vice Fortune removed to the 26th Regt —Do. Do. 8th September 1826.

N. B. This cancels the promotion of Ensign J. B. Rind removed to the 25th Regiment.

16th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant S. Landon to take rank vice C. H. Wells removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do. 8th September 1826.

25th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant D. Davidson, to take rank vice A. Bartlet removed to the 26th Regiment,—Date of rank 28 Sept. 1826.

Ensign R. C. Curry to be Lieutenant vice Campbell deceased—Do. Do. 18th Feb. 1827.

N. B. This cancels the promotion of Ensign A. Goldie, removed to the 26th Regiment.

18th Regiment. N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK,

Lieutenant H. Doherty, to rank vice G. C Rebenack, removed to the 25th Regiment,—Do. Do 8th Sept 1826.

PROMOTION.

Ensign J. B. Rind to be Lieutenant, vice Wade deceased—Do Do. 19th March 1827.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK,

Lieut. H. W Budden, to take rank vice Webb deceased,—Do. Do. 24th March 1827.

25th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant J. Jackson, (rank from the 8th Sept. 1826 in the 15th Regiment to be cancelled) to take rank vice B. Mc. Mahon promoted,—Do. Do. 21st Dec. 1826

N. B. The officers marked thus * have no alteration in their dates of Commission.

The following appointment is made.

15th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant G. Macan to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages.—Date of appointment 16th Sep. 1826.

The other arrangement notified in the General Order of the 12th instant are hereby confirmed.

Bombay Castle 28th April 1827.

No. 159 of 1827.—Mr. Surgeon Marden's Service at the Medical Board expiring on the 1st May under the Regulation established by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, and published to the Army on 11th July 1823, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following alterations to be made from that date.

Medical Board.

Mr. Surgeon Milne, to be 1st Member.

Mr. Surgeon Morgan, 2d Ditto

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1827.

No. 160 of 1827—With a view to the better security of the health of the troops, the Governor in Council is pleased to estsblish it as a general rule that as soon as the limits of any Military Cantonment are fixed according to the existing regulations, all grounds not required to be occupied be immediatly cleared and left vacant, and on no account appropriated for the cultivation of Gram. It should be a particular duty of Commanding Officers, to take care that no vegetations of any kind that threatens to be injurious to health should be permitted within the limits of their Cantonments.

Bombay Castle 1st May 1827.

No. 161 of 1827—In the 6th Paragraph of the General Orders of the 2d April, enumerating the Bazars of the 2d class, Surat and Kaira were accidentally omitted, but are included in the General Orders of the 8th August 1826.

The following enumeration of Bazars should also have followed paragraph 10th of the same order, authorizing the staff officers placed in charge of them under the order of the 8th August to draw the personal salary from that date, viz.

KAIRA SURAT, DAFOOLIE, DEESA, RAGCOTE,

NOTE.—In the first line of that paragraph of printed orders, for "*above mentioned stations*" read "*following stations.*"

Bombay Castle, 2d May 1827.

No, 162 of 1827.—Lieutenant St. Vincent Cameron, of the 8th Regiment Madras N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Gov.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DEAR SIR,

Having lately observed in the Madras Government Gazette of the 5th April 1827, some questions on matters relative to the new system of Exercise by Sir Henry Torrens K. C. B. and K. T. S. which are stated to be unsatisfactory by a Military reader who subscribes himself B. and being greatly of the some opinion myself with regard to some of them, and as yet not having seen any authentic correction I cannot but reply in some measure to a few of them, hoping that should there be any deficiency in the explanation (which has been obtained by observation and the common construction to be put on the different parts of the work in question,) some of our better informed Military personages may be induced to throw some additional light on this subject, and thereby prevent the present method of Drill being performed in various ways at the discretion of Commanding Officers; as was too frequently the case in the old system.

Some of the observations by the Military reader B. cannot be answered but by authority for there is no room even for surmise: such are Nos. 1. 2. and 3.; to get subdivisions as equal as possible, the rule laid down must be broke through, and there being different ways to effect this, an authentic order will have to be issued to enable every corps to be alike in the telling off by threes. The same must also be, with regard to Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 4.—Regarding the recovering of the Sword in closing, or wheeling:—Nothing being said about it in Sir H. Torrens Work, and its being only a revision of the old method of Exercise &c. Why should there be any innovation but that which is particularly laid down in the new system?

No. 5.—Refers to the Serjeants in the front rank during the Manual exercise. The book of the Manual & Platoon, wherein it states that the Serjeants in the front rank are to "Order" "Shoulder" &c. &c. is dated Horse Guards 28th August 1823. The book of Exercise is dated H. G. 10th March 1824; and the Abstract a subsequent work to this, bears date, H. G. 25th October 1824. In the two last it is directed that the Serjeants in line only bring down their Pikes with "charge bayonets" the last directions must be these to go by.

No. 6.—The supernumerary rank, at open, half, and quarter distance column, can only be one pace distant from the rear rank, at

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

least Plate I, fig A. shews this clearly by the line drawn at 2; did it *mean* only whilst in movement it would specify the same; for on this Plate it particularly says "situation of the rear rank at open order" opposite this.—"Supernumerary rank at open half, and quarter distance Columns."—Sir H. T. at page 137 talking of the supernumerary rank, certainly mentions the march in Column, immediately after the march in line, as Mr. B. has stated: but I must remark that Sir H. at page 99; Sec. 76, No. 2 directs the supernumerary rank, to close up *within* two paces of the rear rank. However there are still 3 to 1 in favour of one pace, viz. by what he says in pages 137 and 314, together with the Plate and figure above mentioned.

No. 7.—A pivot should never be overshot, for Sir H. direct you to "halt" so in marching to a pivot by threes or fours, as in fronting to avoid crowding.—Counter marching by ranks round the covering Serjeant, the pivot is not only overshot,—but in the "halt front" crowding ensues.

No. 8.—Here there are two to one in favour of covering Serjeants being in rear of their Officers in line, and occupying their places in Division firing.—1st by the direction for covering Serjeants in line at close order, page 137 and 2dly by the abstract page 104, during the firing of Divisions; this latter work likewise being almost or in reality considered a Second Edition of some parts of the former one.

No. 9.—It is impossible to be considered the "Salute" till the Sword is actually dropped and left hand brought up to the position of Salute; the performance of which, taking 4 paces, it must be commenced at 10 paces from the General and the commencement of the Port must be 6 paces after having passed him, to enable the Port to be completed at the 10th pace.

No. 10.—As Mr. B. states; it is true nothing is said about the mode of firing grand Divisions,—but as Sir H. in all the formations of grand Divisions, which are generally speaking "Squares" assigns the intermediate words of command to the Leaders of Gd. Ds. who it is to be supposed are the Senior Officers of each, I should imagine from this, that the command always devolved upon the Senior Officers.

No. 11.—This relates to Capt. Mitchell's, plates, as representing the Platoon exercise with unfixed Bayonets.—The work being of a late date, it depends upon its being published by competent authority.—As yet I have not seen a copy of it.

No. 12.—This of the whole is the most ficult to be understood, for in the "Rear deep" formation there is so much ainst the methods adopted. This st be linked with Nos. 1. 2. and ill require an order to satisfy all otwithstanding something may be on the subject.—It is said "the left then double as before, behind the s," this is scarcely to be misunderstood:—but then page 45 of Sir H. T. directs at. "In all these formations the files pre- *er and place*," how can s step behind the right e formation you were to or proper front, the *left* pt advanced beyond the his would not be their , at page 45, it says, reformed from each of *ent*, upon which the files pective intervals into line;" nation to the rear, on the *Front*, after fronting the left files would e to step *back* and not *up* as ordered.—Right form four deep" differs from the ers, in as much as the *right* files will e) to step back so as to form on the right left files;—but then, the alignement is still reserved, and on the word Front they (the ght files) have to step *up*, which agrees with e direction.—However, apparently to counrbalance this.—There is a great difficulty in e left files doubling in front of the right files ilst on the march and returning, for according to the book they could not be in their proer place without doing so.—But by actually epping behind the right files it is not only sier to be performed, but there is a greater cility in reforming two deep, as long as the ar rank is in front.

Nos. 1. 2. 3. and 12. are such as require order, to enable every corps to be alike; r the opinion of one individual can never be fficient to satisfy so great number of persons the Military line consists of; and as it is ll known that there are difficulties which not be otherwise overcome, it is to be hopthat a very short time will clear up all bts.

I am Dear Sir,
Yours very obediently,
DUX,

Hingolie,
via
ungabad,
April 1827.

insert the following information respect- Neilgherry Hills, from a correspon- siding there; for the benefit of such readers, as Interest or inclination, may ither.

Neilgherries Oatacamund
20th March 1827.

Hills are about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.—No person should attempt to ascend them but in a light Palanquin, well secured against rain and with strong poles.—Gentlemen may ride up, and may be accomodated with a House by writing to the Collector.—Bearers may be obtained at Paul Ghaut—but are with difficulty procured at Combatoor as also Coolies.—The Hill Bearers will meet you by application to the Collector.—There is a pleasant Bungalow at the bottom of the Hills for Travellers furnished with a Table, Chairs and Couches, but as the place is unhealthy it is not advisable to remain there long. The first days journey will bring you to Cotagherry which is more than half way, at that place some Gentlemen reside.—The weather on the hills is very uncertain—it is sufficiently cold to produce hoar Frost—The sun is however hot in clear days: but it influence is not much felt in the House.—The produce is Wheat, Barley, Millet, and other small grains upon which the Natives chiefly subsist.—Mustard, and Opium, Onions, Garlick wild Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, and Blackberries. The Collector has produced good oats and in different peaches, nectarines, pears and apples.—all kind of European vegetables, thrive well.

Living is wretched.—supplies of Every kind are brought from the low Country and there is much difficulty in procuring coolies, to bring them up.—Beef is seldom to be had.—Fowls are miserable—mutton as bad milk and Butter are not to be had at one season—and in the best it is scarce, owing, to the poorness of the Pasture.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received "Broad Pendants" letter but unable to give it a place in this day's Gazette. We mean to profit by his valuable suggestions, and shall give in our next the information which, we agree with him is so very desirable.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 month's at 1 | 9d.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99⅞ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MAY 1827.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the H. C. Ship Bridgewater, from the Downs the 4th January. The following is a list of her Passengers.

Mrs. Allen; Mrs. Kingsbury; Master Allen; Mr. W. Morris Solicitor; Messrs. C. S. Thomas 10th Regt. N. I.; E. Andrew; R. D. Stewart; Wm. Baker; H. S. Gunter; Captain Bonaney; Lieutenant Hill; Lieutenant Allen; Ensign Curtis; Ensign Johnson; Ensign Lumley; 180 Non Commissioned officers and Privates H. M. 6th Regt. 21 women; 12 children: Lieutenant Kingsbury; 114 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates; 13 women and 7 children H. M. 3rd Regt.

We understand the H. C. S. Lowther Castle, was to sail at the same time as the Bridgewater, she may therefore be hourly expected.

In addition to the Ceres, Maitland, and Triumph which have been expected at this Port for some time back, we observe the Ships St. David Warwick, and Egyptian also advertised to sail in all December———The Bridgewater we understand has only brought out 100 Casks of Hodgson which is but a scanty supply for the present demand, the 600 Casks expected by the Ceres has already been sold wholesale at Rs 120, per Cask, which, to the drinking community, will cost at least 150, we much fear the lovers of that delicious beverage, will have to pay pretty high for what they imbibe during the present season.

By the Ship Hannah we have received private letters from China to the 4th March, the contents of which, as far as Cotton is concerned, we are sorry to say are not very consolatory to our Commercial friends, but while Bombay Cotton may be taken at 8 5 on an average, low enough certainly compared to what it has been for the last few years we have the happiness to state that Malwa Opium, the next article, in importance at this place is quoted as high as S. Dr's 930 per Chest, a price which will in a great measure counterbalance the loss the Cotton speculators would have sustained, had they not also been the Opium holders.

The quantity of Malwa, on hand on the 11th March was only 700 Chests; from which it may be inferred that what has already gone on from Bombay will meet a very favourable sale.

December 31.

Sunday Times Office, 3, o'clock.

THE DUKE OF YORK.—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE!

We stop the Press to state, that we have just received information which leads us to draw the most painful conclusions as to His R. H.'s danger. It has been said that a mortification has commenced, or is commencing. It is certain that he is not allowed to be disturbed on any account; and that an expression of ignorance as to his real condition is, for the first time, prescribed by authority at the Duke of Rutland's and the public offices.

THE DUKE OF YORK!

(From the *New Times*).—We have understood that, at the express desire of his Royal Highness, the sacrament was administered to him, on Thursday, by the Bishop of London.

(From the *British Traveller*).—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury visited the Duke of Rutland's mansion, in Arlington-street, about one o'clock on Friday. We understand that his Grace was in attendance in the sick chamber of the Duke of York for a considerable time.

(From the *Sun*).—We are grieved to state, that the health of his Royal Highness the Duke of York has not undergone any favorable change, and that the most alarming apprehensions on his account are entertained.

(From a Ministerial Paper).—We are well aware of the deep anxiety which is universally felt on the subject of the Duke of York's health; and we are concerned to say, that the reports which have reached us recently are far from satisfactory. The strength of his Royal Highness appears for some days to have been declining. We have understood that, at the express desire of his Royal Highness, the sacrament was administered to him on Thursday by the Bishop of London.

BOMBAY COURIER.—MAY 5.

It appears that there has been a rumour of a press-warrant for seamen having been issued. We are glad, however, to observe by a London paper of the 18th December, that such was not the case. The same paper states, that there had been a report of a rebellion in Ireland, but it seems without the slightest foundation, though the situation of the lower classes in that portion of the Empire was most distressing.

The Dutch papers of 16th December mention that three ships of the line had been manned, and that 2800 troops were to embark immediately for Java. A frigate and some smaller vessels were to follow.

A report is in circulation that Sir John Malcolm is to succeed Mr. Elphinstone, in the government of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. and Adjt. Oakes.
Ensign H. Lacy, 3d Regt.
Ensign E. S. Daniell, Queens.
Capt. J. Graham, 7th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. A. Mackell.
Captn. A. N. Riddell.
Lieut. H. Clarkson.
Cadet G. Dunn.
Lieut. Whittle, Artillery.
Major, J. Johnstone, Queens Royals.
Ensign C. S. Thomas, 22d Regt.
Lieut. Kingsburry.
Capt. H. Newton, M. B.
Lieutt. J. G. Hume, 10th Regt.
Captn. Ground water H. B.
Cadet Rot. D. Stuart, Infantry.
Cadet wm. Baker, Infantry.
Cadet G. Andrews, Infantry.
Cadet H. S. Gunter, Infantry.
Asst. Surgn Archd. Arnott, M. D.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Coll. Letchfield 2d Cavy.
Captn. W. B. Girdlestone, Nagpore Brigade.
Asst. Surgn. R. Siddell.
Ensign C. S. Whitehead 12th Regt.
Lieut. R. Blood, 11th Regt.
Lieut. W. Thornbery, 4th Regt.
Ensign H. I. Hunt, 28th B. N. I.
Lieut. Lechmair, H. B.
Ensign Alexn. Moir, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. R. Colquhoun, 5th Regt N. I.
Ensign T. Willoughby, 25th Regt.
Lieut. A. Woodburn, 1st Ex. Bn.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 2d, Ship Good Success, William Paynton, from China, 2, March.
4th The H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Wm. Rose, Com. from Mocha, 16th March.
Do. Ship Mangles (Free Trader) Wm. Care, Com. from London Gravesend 15th Dec. down, 21st Dec.
Do. French Ship Sophie, F. Sartigue, Com. from Bordeaux, 10th Dec.
5th Ship John Adam, Charles Dew, Com. from Mocha 30th March.
6th Dutch Ship Fair Armenien, H. C. Ross Com. from Bushire 14th April.
7th The H. C. Ship Bridgewater, Capt. J. R. Manderson, from London Gravesend 2d Jan. Left Downs 4th Ditto.
Do Ship Hannah, C. W. Martin, Com. from China, 10th March Singapore 24th March.
Passengers per Good Success.—Mrs. Poynton.
Per H. C. Pilot Brig Palamurus.—Doctor A. Mackell.
Per Mangles.—Capt. A. N Riddell, Lieut. Blackson George Dunn Cadet 239 H. E. I. Cy. Recruit 10 Women, 4 Children.
Passengers Cont. per Fair Armenien.—Mrs. Newles, Mrs. Joakin, Mrs. Ussen and Children, Mrs. Joseph.
Per Bridgewater.—Capt. Bonaney, Lieut. C. D. Hill, Lieut. G. H. Allan, Ens. Curteis, Ens. Johnson Ens. Sumley 120 Men, 21 Children, H. M. 6th Regt. Lieut. Kingsbury 114 Men 13 Women, 7 Children H. M. 3d Regt. Mrs. Allen and Son, Mrs. Kingsbury, Mr. W. H. Morris Solr. Mr. R. S. Thomas 10th Regt Mr. Arnot Asst. Surgn, Mr. Andrews Cadet Mr. Baker Cadet Mr. Gunter Cadet Mr. Stewart Cadet.
DEPARTURES.—May 1st The H. C. Ship of War Elphinstone Chs. F. Grice, Com. to Bassadore.
2d Brig Dadoboy, Sheurifally Bakerbhoy Nacqudah to the West Coast of Sumatra.
5th Portuguese Brig Victoria Formerly the Experance, Joze de Souze Vecira Com, to Goa.
6th Portuguese Brig Dezem penho, Joze de Sta. Ritta Cardozo, Com. to Demaun,
7th Ship Minstrel, Chos. Arkell, Com. to London.
Passengers by Minstrel.—Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. Campbell.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Sarah, for London.
Mounstuart Elphinstone, for ditto.
Allerton, for Liverpool.
Charlotte, for China.
Anu, for ditto.
Golconda, for ditto.
Lowjee Family, for ditto.
Glenelg, for ditto.
Lord Castlereagh, for ditto
Hercules, for ditto.
Caledonia, for ditto.
Sherburne, for ditto.
Illustre Almeida, for Madras and Calcutta,
Mahomedbux, for Malay Coast.
Sophia, for ditto.
Portuguese.—Conde de Rio Pardo, for Macao.
Santa Antonio, for ditto.
Anundpursad, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April, 16. Brig Helen, J. S. Falconer, from Rangoon the 19th March.
— Brig Countess of Dunmore, J. McLuckie, from, London the 29th October.
— Steamer Telica, Thomas Lucas, from Callao the 16th December, Goan and Singapore the 16th Feb.
— Ship Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, from Muscat the 21st January, and Bombay.
— French ship Montesquieu,—Tancia, from Bourbon and Pondicherry the 8th March.
17. Brig Jessie, Thomas Bang, from Newcastle the 1st October.
18. Ship Almorah, G. H. Boyd, from Rangoon the 27th March.
19. American ship Georgian, J. Boncroft, from Philadelphia the 10th March. 1826, Valparaiso, Lima Coquimbo, Pondicherry, and last from Madras the 10th April.
The Glaneuze (F.) and the Helen arrived off Calcutta on the 16th April; the Montesquieu (F.) arrived off the Custom House, on the 17th April; the Telica arrived off the Custom House, the Countess of Dunmore and the Eliza arrived off the Salt Golahs, the Jessie and the Almorah arrived off Calcutta, on the 18th April.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.
15. Ship Fort William, James Neish, for Bombay.
— Brig Colonel Young, H. W. Quick, for China.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.
The ship Bombay Merchant, Captain D. Ovenstone, for Amherst Town, in a day or two.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.
Per brig Helen, Captain J. S. Falconer, from Rangoon.—R. Bell, Esq. Merchant.
Per French ship Montesquieu, Captain Tancio, from Pondicherry.—Mr. R. Thompson.
Per brig Countess of Dunmore, Captain J. McLuckie, from London.—Messrs. Daniel Ketchner and Adam McKenzie.
Per ship Eliza, Capt. G. Cuthbertson, from Muscat.—Captain Davidson, Messrs. Dobson, Wales and Foster, Country Service.
Per ship Almorah, Capt. G. H. Boyd, from Rangoon.—Captain Landale and Mr. Rodger.
Per American ship Georgian, Captain J. Boncroft, from Madras.—Captain Archer, A. D. C. and John Cochrane, Esq.,

REMARKS.
From the Steamer Telica on the 2d January, 1827, Lat. 7° 35" S. Long. 116° 22" W. John Thomas, an apprentice, fell over board and was lost, notwithstanding every exertion was made to save him.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
APRIL 18.
DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Susan, remains; Pascoa, proceeded down; Hero of Malown and Colonel Young, outward bound, remain; and Georgian, (A.) passed up.
KEDGEREE.—Bucephalus, outward bound, remains.
SAUGUR.—Duquede Cadaval, (P.) Candian and Ceylon, gone to sea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 21. Brig L'Anna, Captain Nancy from Pondicherry the 19th April.
22, Brig Eliza, Tindal Guntaloo, from Cannanore the 20th March, and Pondicherry the 20th April.
DEPARTURES.—April 23, Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain M. J. DeRoys, for Masulipatam, Coringa and Vizagapatan.
April 24, Ship Anne Marie, Captain Le Pelletier, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.
H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. Stoddart.
H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain A. D. Carrol.
Ship Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell.
Ship Brilliant, Nacodah Abdul Cawder.
Brig Dolphin, Captain Joseph De Sylva.
Brig Rutten Mulla, Captain John Robinson.
Brig Louisa, Captain R. Harris.
Brig L'Anna, Captain Nancy.
Spanish Brig Garagueno, Captain M. Pientzenevet.
Brig Eliza, Tindal Guntalloo.
Cutter Recovery, Captain Anderson.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Baroda, on the evening of the 26th April, the Lady of Captain Waddington, Executive Engineer at that station, of a son.
At Malligaum, on Thursday the 26th of April 1827, the Lady of Lieutenant Kich, Payne, Acting Third Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.
On Wednesday, the 2d Instant, Mrs. Antonio Francisco Pereira, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 25th April, by a fall from his horse, Subadar Sheik Adam of the old Kala pulton Commandant of the Fortress of Seconairee in the Deckun—a very distinguished and meritorious Officer.
At Poona on the 5th May of a lingering and painful illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, Wife of Mrs. John De Gama, Clerk, of the Deputy Surveyor Generals Office, much regretted by her relations, and friends. She left to lament her irretrivable loss, a Husband and three Children.
At Byculla, (Bombay,) on the 7th Inst. Samuel J. Infant son of Mr. J. Garrett, aged 3 months and 20 days.
On Monday the 7th May, John Raymond Snow Esq. of the Civil Service aged 48 years.
On the 17th of March last, at Mocha, of fever caught on his return from the late successful expedition against the Town of Barburra in Africa, Charles James Maillard Esq. Captain of the H. C. Sloop of War Amherst; aged about 42 years.
It is not easy, under all circumstances, to avoid the reproach often cast upon a panegyric when called

(Continued after the Poetry,)

POETRY.

FROM A SISTER TO HER BROTHER.

Farwell to thee my Brother and my Friend
May happiness on all thy hours attend
May favoring breezes waft thee o'er the deep,
And every stormy wind be hushed to sleep;
Till thou hast safely reached the Indian shore
Which fearless Gama sought in days of yore.
When thou art far from Albion's shore removed
Oh 'think on those thy youthful heart has loved.

Let memory oft recal each friendly face,
And every well known spot of ground retrace
If wakeful at the silent hour of night;
Thou should'st behold the moon serenely bright;
And watch in pensive mood her silver ray
In brilliant sparkles o'er the waters play
When passing thro some flowery Indian Vale
There odorous shrubs their balmy sweets exhale.

And spreading Banians waving over thy head
Form with their branches an impervious shade;
Think of the plains that saw thy earliest days
Which first attracted thy young infant gaze,
Think of the fields, thro which thou wast my guide
To where the winding severn's waters glide
Or the deep shady lanes thro which we strayd
That led us on to * * * * verdant glade.

Oh' let each sheltered path thro which we walked,
Each mossy bank on which we sat and talked
With fond affection be remembered still
Thro' life's oft changing scenes of good and ill.

Then let the flame of hope full brightly burn,
And point the happy day of thy return.

When in thy Parents, and thy Sisters arms,
Again then shalt enjoy homes quiet charms.

We at thy absence shall no more repine,
But gaily laugh and talk of "auld lang syne!".

(Continued from the third Page.)

forth by private friendship, of unmerited eulogium; as we are, and perhaps excusably, apt in our estimation of character, to over-rate the qualifications of a departed friend.

But we should consider ourselves guilty of injustice to the character of a gallant officer and excellent man, were we to withhold our tribute of respect from one, who in his public career was conspicuous for zeal, talent, bravery and high sense of honor: possessing the highest estimation of his superiors, and the respect and warmest affection of those subordinate to him; and in private life for the most affectionate warmth of heart, generosity of temper and rectitude of principle.

That this is no unmerited praise the most heartfelt testimony will be borne by numerous friends; among whom his many social virtues have left an impression that can never be obliterated.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 11th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Wm. Bates, Mr. Henry Bull to Miss Jane Pickett.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 16th of April, the Lady of Wm. Prinsep, Esq. of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 12th April, Mrs. J. D. Smith, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 11th April, the Wife of Mr. L. B. D'Mello, of a Son.

At Diggah, on the 2d April, the Lady of T. P. Wynne, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

At Chandernagore, on the 15th April, Mrs. V. S Palmer, Wife of the late Captain Palmer, of the Bengal Army, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 9th April, Mr. A. G. Woulesse, aged 19th years and 3 months.

At Calcutta, on the 11th April, Mr J. G. Cassin, formerly of the H. Co's Marine, aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on the 13th April, George Thomas Ilsley Pearson, Son of Mr. George Pearson, of the H. C's Marine, aged 2 years, 3 month and 21 days.

At Calcutta, on the 12th April, Mr. John La Fleur, Son of the late Major La Fleur, of the Mahratta Service, aged 14 years.

At Calcutta, on the 16th April, Mrs. Anna Laine, aged 70 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St Thomas's Mount, on Monday the 16th Instant, Riding Master Serjeant George Bird, of the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, to Sarah, widow of the late Quarter Master Richard Archbold, of the same Corps.

At St. Thomas's Mount, by the Reverend Mr. Greame, on the 22d Instant, Serjeant Major G. Trutwin, of the 21th Regiment N. I. to Miss Sarah Hyde, only daughter of the late Band Master Hyde, of the Artillery.

BIRTHS.—On the Neilgherry Hills, on the 20th April, the Lady of F. F. Clementson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Darwar, on Tuesday the 17th April, the wife of Mr. Lazarus Samuel Smaller, Assistant Surveyor, of a daughter.

On the morning of Thursday, the 26th instant, the Wife of Mr. R. Newbigging, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on the 13th April, Anna Louisa, eldest daughter of His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir George Walker, Commander-in-Chief.

At Sea, on board the Ship Ganges, on the 9th March, Captain Sullivan, of H. M. 30th Regiment.

At Sea, on the 10th Instant, C. S. O'Neil, Esq. Commanding H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin.

At Gooty, on the 12th of December last, Ensign H. R. Dardis, of the 13th Regiment N. I.

At Secunderabad, on the 13th Instant, Ensign R. Ramsden, of the 13th Regiment N. I.

At Secunderabad on the 31st March, James George, son of Major Clarke, H. M' 40th Regiment, aged eleven months.

At Bangalore, on Wednesday the 18th April, aged 1 year and 18 days, Mary Anu, Daughter of Or Mr Serjt. H. S. Freeborn, after a short illness.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—At Bath, on the 6th of November last, Robert Henshaw Esq. formerly of the Civil Service on this Establishment, aged about 82 years.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

APRIL 18, 1827.

TO BUY.			TO SELL.	
26	0	Remittable	25	0
1	8	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2	0
0	12	New ditto	1	4
5300	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5100	0 Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	9 0
Ditto on Government Bills	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	8 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1-1	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1-1½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	96
	Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	207 0
Sovereigns	each ditto	11 8
Guineas	ditto ditto	11 0
Old Gold Mohurs	ditto	18 0

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th April, 1827.—At an European General Court Martial assembled in Fort William, on Friday the 2d of March 1827, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Boyd, of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Captain G. B. Bell, of the 68th Native Infantry, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charges; viz.

Charges. 1st,—"Highly insubordinate and disrespectful conduct to me, his immediate Commanding Officer, in the following instances; viz.

1st Count.—In having at Sandoway, in Arracan, on the 28th of August 1826, at my Quarters, (where he had been ordered to attend to hear my sentiments, for having written to his Adjutant, that I must ask his (Captain Bell's) 'permission' to see any documents belonging to the Regiment but himself, while I was admonishing him, into an unbecoming posture, with a marked disrespectful expression of countenance, and on my observing to him, that he appeared to take it very coolly, and had better sit up—having sarcastically replied, 'O yes! shall I stand up,' or words to that effect; and; further, on my observing I had called him in order to admonish him, having interrupted me, by catching up and repeating once, or oftener, my words 'to admonish' in a tone, and with an emphasis of expression, highly contemptuous and disrespectful, calculated to irritate, and especially unbecoming the occasion.

2d Count. 'In having pertinaciously continued to interrupt me though repeatedly warned by me, that no remarks or reply was wanted, and having exclaimed on leaving the room, (after I had told him he was at liberty to retire If the Adjutant presumed to give a Book, or other document out of the Office, without his (Captain Bell's) leave, it should be at his peril,' or words to that effect; and further, after leaving the house, having evinced a disposition still to intrude his remarks, by turning half round and muttering.

3d Count.—"In having, on being placed in arrest, significantly observed, as he delivered his Sword to the Station Staff, in my presence—'He hoped it would not be the worse for Colonel Stuart's keeping' or words to that effect.

"The whole or any part of such conduct, evincing the same spirit of insubordinate opposition to my authority, for which he (Captain Bell) had been warned and admonished, respectively, by the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief, in the Adjutant General's Letter, No. 472, of the 21 of March 1827, communicated to Captain Bell on the 15th of April following, and by the Brigadier commanding the Division, in the Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant General's Letter of the 7th of June 1826, and the Officating Deputy Judge Advocate General's Letter of the 12th of June 1827.

Additional Charge.—'Further disrespectful insubordinate conduct, in writing a letter he addressed to me, on the 17th of December last; (soliciting, for the third time, papers which had twice before been denied him) the channel of certain disrespectful insinuations and animadversions upon my conduct, at different periods for more than a year past, while I commanded the Regiment or station of Ramree, of a nature to provoke me to altercation or discussion upon them."

2d Additional Charge.—Highly irregular and insubordinate conduct, in addressing a letter on the 30th August 1826, to the Adjutant General, containing violent and disrespectful animadversions upon my conduct, then his immediate Commanding Officer, under the plea of giving a faithful account of the cause of his arrest, and circumstances attending it which letter, he (Captain Bell) transmitted direct to the Adjudant General, without any application or even intimation to me, in direct violation of the established rules of the Service, although he had no cause to suppose I should decline forwarding it, as I had a few days before received from him for the purpose of forwarding his letter of the 26th of August 1826, to the Adjutant General, though containing severe strictures on my own conduct.

(Signed) J. L. STUART, Lieut.-Col. Late Comg, South East Dn. "Calcutta, 17th February, 1827.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court having maturely deliberated upon the Evidence before them, are of opinion upon the 1st Charge, that Captain George Banks Bell of the 68th Regiment Native Infantry, is, upon 1st Count, not Guilty, and they do acquit him thereof.

"Upon the 2d Count, the Court find that the expression set forth in it, was used but attach no criminality to it; they also acquit Captain Bell of having pertinaciously continued to interrupt Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, or of having evinced a disposition still to intrude his remarks by turning half round and muttering.

"Upon the 3d Count, the Court find that Captain Bell did make use of the expression set forth in it, and that it was unbecoming the occasion, but not indicative of highly disrespectful and insubordinate conduct, of which they do acquit him.

"Upon the concluding part of the 1st Charge the Court find that the several letters alluded to were written, and the contents made known to Captain Bell, and that they are of the nature described; but the Court acquit Captain Bell of evincing, on the 28th of August, the same spirit of insubordinate opposition to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart's authority, for which he (Captain Bell) appears to have been warned and reprimanded in the letters alluded to.

"Upon the 1st Additional Charge Not Guilty, and acquitted thereof.

"Upon the 2d Additional Charge Guilty of forwarding the letter irregularly to the Adjutant General contrary to the established rules of the Service; and that the fact stated at the Conclusion of the Charge is proved. The Court acquit Captain Bell of the remainder of the Charge..

Sentence.—"The Court, under all circumstances of the case, do adjudge Captain George Banks Bell, of the 68th Regiment Native Infantry, to be admonished in such a manner as His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief may deem proper.

"The Court cannot refrain from remarking upon the intemperate style of the Prosecutor's reply to the defence, conveying harsh and improper reflections upon the character of two of his own witnesses. They are aware that there are many parts of the reply which strictly speaking, are irrevalent to the cause at issue, that as it was delivered in public the Court wish the contents to be made known to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

"The Court are at a loss to conceive upon what principle Lieutenant Colonel Stuart should have refused compliance with Captain Bell's reasonable request, for a Copy of the Charge against him—Such refusal appears to them to militate against the custom of War."

Disapproved.

(Signed) COMBERMERE, General Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Right Honorable the Commander In Chief.

It is a painful duty to the Commander in Chief to be called on to disapprove the Proceedings of a Court Martial, especially in cases where the verdict has been given in favor of the Prisoner; but after a careful consideration of the case now before him, he is compelled to declare that in his opinion the verdict is in direct opposition to the evidence produced.

The Commander in Chief is at a loss to conceive how the conduct of Captain Bell, as detailed in the first Count of the first Charge, can bear under the most lenient view of it, any other character than disrespectful; the facts having been substantially proved by all the witnesses adduced the Court was bound to consider the manner and sentiment of the transaction in connexion with the Prisoner's previous conduct, and the Station Order which were in evidence, and which render it impossible to suppose that he could have been "surprised" at the nature of the communication made to him.

His Excellency cannot comprehend how the Court divests of criminality the facts proved in the 2d Count? He cannot contemplate an act more disrespectful or insubordinate than the repetition by an Officer, before his immediate Commander, of an expression, in substance the same as that for which he had that moment received a just admonition.

In addition to which, stronger proof of the spirit of his remark could not have been adduced than was to be found in Captain Bell's note of the preceding morning, and which he acknowledges, he desired should be sent to his Commanding Officer.

In respect to the 1st Additional Charge, it appears, that Captain Bell wrote a letter for a legitimate purposes that of obtaing a statement of the Charges with were about to be preferred against him; the remainder of the letter comprising about three-fourths of it, contains remarks and animadversions on the conduct of his Commanding Officer, most offensive, uncalled for, and totally, unconnected with any Charge which he could possibly suppose he might be required to answer; the character of these Remarks is fully described in the Charge, and the Prisoner admits in his defence, that it would have been better to have omitted them, yet most unaccountably the Court has pronounced him Not Guilty.

On the concluding Remarks of the Court, His Lordship must observe, that being aware of the improper nature of the Prosecutor's replies of the tendency of which, and his inability to prove his assertions he had apprised the Court it was bound, on every principle of justice to have rejected his statement, and not to have sanctioned the delivery, in a public Court. Of harsh reflections on the character of witnesses, unsupported by the least particle of evidence.

His Lordship concurs in the sentiments of the Court, in respect to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart having withheld from the Prisoner the substance of the complaint on which Charges were to be grounded He appears, however, to have acted on an erroneous opinion, that it was necessary that the Charges should in the first instance, be put into technical form; and in this instance, it does not appear that his refusal, however irregular, was of disadvantage to the Prisoner.

The Commander in Chief has noticed with much dissatisfaction, that, though there were only two principal Evidences besides the Prosecutor, and the chief subject of enquiry was a transaction of at most one hour, the Court; by the admission of irrelevant matter, has extended its Proceedings to 248 folio pages, evincing a want of consideration, which has entailed embarrassment on themselves, and most unnecessary occupation on the Commander in Chief.

On the general conduct of the Prosecutor in his late Command, the Commander in Chief is compelled to express his regret, that he had not shewn a more conciliatory and less hasty manner, by which many unpleasant proceedings might possibly have been avoided—His Excellency must, however, give him credit for good intentions, and the zeal which he manifested in the discharge of duties rendered difficult by a systematic resistance to his authority.

In concluding his Remarks, the Commander in Chief declares, that he cannot call to his recollection the decision of a Court Martial less calculated to support Military discipline and subordination. It would appear, that the Court was led away from taking a just view of the Prisoner's misconduct, by a consideration of the want of courtesy and the intemperate manner of the Prosecutor; such conduct however, though extremely reprehensible, as well as length of arrest, can only be taken into consideration by the Commander in mitigation of Punishment, and not by the Court in making its award.

The Commander in Chief could have supposed it possible for Officers of the Army of the Members of his Court Martial, to have given such a decision upon them seriously to reflect that the Government and must receive, it is admitted, irregularity in form of high in a Commanding Officer success, as in this instance of a series of irritating, subordinate conduct in the Captain Bell will return

Head-Quarters, Calcutta —At an European General sembled at Agra, on the ry 1827, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Paton, C. B., of the Infantry, is President, Brevet of the 64th Regiment of arraigned on the undermentioned Charges, viz.

"Original Charges against Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain James Ritchie Aire, 64th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by my order on the following Charges; viz.

1st. "For making frivolous and unwarrantable excuses, for his absenting himself from Regimental Exercise on Monday morning, the 4th day of December 1826, from Brigade Exercise on Tuesday morning the 5th day of December 1826, and from Regimental Guard Mounting on that Morning when he was Officer of the day and from Regimental Exercise on Wednesday the 6th day of December 1826.

2d. "For writing and sending to me, his Commanding Officer, on the 6th of December 1826, a Letter or Note prefaced by the word 'private', stating, that he considered himself grossly insulted,—that his length of Service should have protected him against a visit from the Surgeon, whom I had ordered to wait upon him, and report whether his pretences, alleged in the 1st Charge, were supported not by his avowed ill health; and advertising a Regimental Order issued by me on the December 1826, in which I had reiterated Standing Orders of the Regiment, that Officers unable, from illness, to attend Parades, report their Sickness through the Medical Officer, an irritating line (Captain Aire's) fe

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

more; the whole tenor and style of such Letter or Note being highly disrespectful and insubordinate to me, his Commanding Officer, in violation of the Articles of War."

"(Signed) CHAS. WM. HAMILTON
Lt.-Cl. Comg. 64th Regt. N. I.

"Agra, 7th December, 1826."

"Additional Charges prefered by me against Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain James Ritchie Aire, 6th Regiment Native Infantry:

1st Charge.—For fraudulent and highly disrespectful conduct, unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having, at various times, given orders for Cash on Messrs. Alexander and Company, Calcutta, knowing at the time, that he had no funds in their hands to answer the said orders, and that he was not authorized to draw upon them, and particularly in the following instances:

1st. "In having, at Seeundra, near Agra, on the 18th day of December 1825, granted an order in favor of Mr. Munro, Merchant, at Agra, on Messrs. Alexander and Company, Calcutta, for Sicca Rupees One Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-two and Eight Annas (1152 Rs. 8 As.) altho' he knew that he had no assets in their hands, and no authority whatever to draw upon them.

2d. "In having, at Delhi, on the 30th day of July 1826, given an order for Sicca Rupees Seven Hundred and Twenty-five (Rs. 725) on Messrs. Alexander and Company, Calcutta, in favor of Mr. Dum, of Delhi, knowing at the time, that the said order would be dishonored on presentation.—Several orders of his (Captain Aire's) on Messrs. Alexander and Company having previously been protested for non-acceptance.

2d Charge.—"For conduct disgraceful and unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in not having adopted any measures for the payment to Mr. Munro and to Mr. Dum, of the amount of his [illegible] protested

[illegible] the Prosecution, and for the defence together with what the Prisoner hath otherwise in his justification, do find that the said Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain James Ritchie Aire, of the 64th Regiment of Native Infantry, not Guilty of the 1st Charges, and do acquit him thereof,

"The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the 2d Charge, and of every part thereof.

Sentence.—"The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of the 2d Charge, to adjudge him to be suspended from Rank and Pay for the term of Two Calendar Months.

Additional Charge.—Finding. "The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of of the whole and every part of the 1st Additional Charge.

"The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the 2d Additional Charge, with the exception of the Sum of Three Hundred Rupees having been tendered by Captain Aire's authority to Mr. Munro, in part payment of the amount of his protested order on Messrs Alexander and Co. in his favor, and the Court do therefore acquit the Prisoner of not having adopted any measures for the payment to Mr. Munro of the amount of his protested Bill, to the extent of his said proffer of 300 Rupees.

Sentence.—"The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of the 1st Additional Charge, and of the 2d, with the exception above specified, do adjudge; him, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Ritchie Aire to be discharged from the Service."

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) COMBERMERE, General, Commander in Chief.

Brevet-Captain Aire is to be struck off the strength of the Army from the date on which this Order may be published at Agra, and will proceed without delay to Fort William, on his arrival there, the Town and Fort Major will be pleased to take the necessary steps for providing Mr. Aire with a passage to England.

The European General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Cammandant Patton is President, is dissolved.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th April, 1827.—A Native General Court Martial will assemble at Barrackpore, at such time as Major-General Pine, Commanding the Presidency Division, may be pleased to appoint, for the trial of Jemadar Loll Khan, of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, and such other Prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

Major-General Pine will nominate the President and Members of the Court; and Lieutenant Darby, Deputy Judge Advocate Generals of the Division, will conduct the Proceedings.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Graham is posted to the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, at Mirzapore, vice Mercer.

By Order of
His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
W. L. W ATSON, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

By the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Mc Mahon the Police Magistrate a gang of forgers has been detected, who, it seems, have been carrying on their nefarious practices to a great extent. They are said to principally Moguls, and eighteen of them were on Monday evening secured. A large amount of notes, in different states of preparation, were found on them at the time of their seizure, principally, it is said, of the Bengal and Calcutta Banks. It was by altering notes of a low, to a higher denomination, that they carried on their practices. The result of the examination before the Magistrates is not yet known.

[John Bull, April 11.

A discovery of much importance to the public has just been made by the Magistrates—of a gang of forgers, who, it seems, had for some time followed their nefarious course with impunity and profit.

Mr. McMahon having received very exact information upon the subject, proceeded, on Saturday, we believe, (accompanied by an intelligent officer of the Police, &c.) to the place pointed out; viz. an upper roomed house in an obscure lane, off the Chitpore bazar.

The surprise was complete, and so sudden, that the gang had no opportunity of hiding or destroying the proof of their nefarious trade, but were so thunderstruck, that some of them even held in their hands, notes in the process of being forged. Seventeen of [illegible]

[illegible] for an unsuspicious person to discover the forgery. Thus, notes of five rupees were made into notes of fifty, and one hundred, &c. by erasing the minor, and substituting, by able chirography, the larger sum in its place.

It is understood that they had in this way even passed one thousand rupee notes.

The imitations found in their possession were principally forgeries of the notes of the Bank of Bengal, and the Calcutta Bank.

Every praise is due to Mr. McMahon for the zeal and ability with which he has traced this conspiracy, and lodged the offenders in the hands of justice.

In future we would advise our readers to examine their paper money carefully, taking note of *from whom received*; as there is no knowing how many more joint-stock-companies of forgers may be pursuing their vocation in the city of palaces.

[India Gazette, April 12.

By the *Helen* we have received letters from Rangoon to the 19th ultimo. The massacre of the Taliens continued at that time without mercy, the Burmese Governor condemning ten or twelve to death daily, who were instantly led out of the stockade and beheaded, and their bodies left exposed on the ground; it was said that no instance had occured of a male Talien having been pardoned; the females are all made slaves for life. Many of both sexes, knowing the tender mercies of their conquerors, prefer taking their chance in the jungle to a voluntary surrender; numbers of them are daily destroyed by large parties of Burmese troops who are sent out for that purpose, and who put to death all the miserable half starved wretches whom they meet. The continuance of these cruelties, has produced resistance, and a Talien Chief named Ojins, who is said to be an experienced soldier, is at the head of a large force, and it is understood that he is well stockaded, provisioned and armed, and capable of making considerable resistance.

It was reported that two Burmese Chiefs were about to leave Rangoon for Amherst, with the intention of demanding that Mongzaat, who has taken refuge within the British lines should be given up.

It is impossible to hear of these cruelties without deeply regretting that no effectual means were taken when the country was in our power, to rescue the unfortunate Taliens from the revenge of their Masters. Motives of policy have we suppose prevented our Government from protecting them, but it may be hoped that those who escape the fury of their conquerors may find an asylum in the ceded provinces, where we feel assured they will be sheltered in spite of any demand on the part of the Burmese.

Bengal Hurkaru April 17.

We are informed that the Napaul Government have prohibited the cutting of Timber along the extensive line of Forests situated between the Kumlah and the Gunduck rivers. No cause is assigned for this edict, but the Timber cutters have been compelled to quit the country, and to abandon the Timber which they had felled at the time.

Ben. Hark. April 18.

PERSIA.—Letters from Persia, of the end of December notice a report that a negociation had been opened between General Madatoff and Abas Mirza, which might lead to Peace between that country and Russia. The Russians are much straightened in Georgia, by the disaffection of the people, and a scarcity of supplies.

Advices from Constantinople notice the conclusion of the negociations, between Russia and the Porte, and add, that the measures for the organization of the new force, are in great activity. Recruits are collecting from all quarters, who are assiduously drilled in the European fashion. The Sultan takes an unremitted interest in all the details of his army.

Ben. Hurk. April 20, 1827.

Madras.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, April 25.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable 25.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 336 Sicca Rupees.....27 *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants [illegible]

MONDAY, THE 16TH APRIL, 1827.

No. 1248 Prize of 2,000 Rupees.

Nos. 2769 1570 and 3425 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 548 948 1004 1117 1245 1418 1833 1852 1974 2357 2481 2482 2670 3091 3260 3442 3523 3525 3647 and 3710 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 150 *Rupees each.*

29	42	55	106	125	130	155	213
243	316	351	397	411	430	458	471
544	657	744	846	875	916	919	946
1010	1016	1115	1177	1203	1318	1362	1365
1376	1399	1404	1506	1519	1564	1571	1654
1659	1782	1855	1903	1921	1973	2029	2051
2068	2122	2214	2236	2306	2309	2319	2350
2363	2410	2474	2518	2551	2554	2565	2639
2656	2789	2801	2819	2824	2836	2908	2912
2952	3039	3041	3053	3106	3292	3372	3447
3533	3596	3600	3638	3640	3643	3711	3734
3739	3766	3800	3976	3985.			

A Letter from Masulipatam mentions a Burmese Canoe having come across with 12 men in it. It seems they were trying to make the Nicobars for Cocoanuts, but were blown across the Bay. The Burmese have found a friendly reception at Masulipatam, and their trip has created no small degree of wonder from the construction of their skiff.

In consequence of the death of Captain C. S. O' NEIL, at Sea, we understand Captain A. D. CARROL, has succeeded to the command of H. M. Tender *Cochin*.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, dated 24th December last.

"Our news from the Archipelago is rather favorable to the Greeks. The Saraskier, Reschad Pacha, has retired from before Athens. A large frigate, purchased for the Greeks in America, has arrived at Napoli de Romania, and another is expected from Marseilles, which had been built for the Pacha of Egypt, and was afterwards purchased by Lord Cochrane. The Christians have also again taken arms in the provinces of Western Continental Greece, where the discontent is general, having extended to the Mussulman Albanians, who are not so bigotted as the Asiatic Turks. The reinforcements sent from Egypt to the Morea have arrived in safety, but as they consist only of provisions and money, and not men, the Porte is supposed to be displeased with Mahomed Ali. On the other hand, it is said that the Pacha, being convinced of the impossibility or extreme difficulty of subduing the Morotes by force of arms, has determined to make a last attempt by bribery, and if that means should fail, to withdraw his troops altogether. He has therefore sent money instead of men. The truth is, I believe, that he has merely sent money sufficient to the wants of his own army, and that his own financial embarrassments are the real cause of his having drawn in at this moment. The Porte will be a good deal embarrassed by it, for his own regular troops are not yet fit for an active campaign.

Every thing is settled between Russia and the Porte. The new Envoy is expected here in the course of next month. He is supposed to have taken his departure yesterday from Odessa for Jassy and Bucharest, where he will make a stay at each place."

Supplement to the Govt. Gazt. April 24.

Europe.

CAPTAIN CLAPPERTON'S EXPEDITION.

On Monday the Brazen, 28, Captain Geo. Willes, returned from the Coast of Africa, whether she conveyed, in October 1825, Captains Clapperton and Pearce, R. N., and Drs. Morison and Dickson, on their Mission of Discovery into the Interior of Africa. We have been some time informed of the lamented death of Captain Pearce and Dr. Morrison, and of the arrival of Captain Clapperton at Katunga or Hio (the capital of Yaribo) on the 1st of March, and of Dr. Dickson at Shar, When the Brazen left the Bight of Benin, these were still the latest accounts which had reached the Coast, of the surviving travellers; but there are some circumstances related by our correspondent, (an officer of the Brazen), attending the progress of the Mission, which have not yet been published.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

[illegible] Wheatah Oct. 7 1826.

[illegible] journey, where he would have to make new friends, and gain other protection as this Monarch's authority extends no further. And as the highest opinion is entertained of the resources of Mr. Dickson's active mind, we feel assured that the enterprise, will be well managed, and that, although this circumstance may retard and fetter him considerably, yet eventually his mission will be successful. We have heard that, meeting with some obstacles on his road to proceeding, he resorted to a stratagem to get on, and gave out that he was going to make a grand fetish (or charm or miracle). He accordingly had a fowl killed, and then, in the face of numerous spectators, applied his galvanic battery on their seeing the animal, as it were, suddenly restored to life, by opening its eyes and fluttering about, they all became astonished and amazed, and had no longer any inclination to detain him; but the question was instantly raised, who should accompany this extraordinary white man as his carriers, &c. However, this was amicably arranged, and he departed much satisfied with his success, but for which he might have suffered considerable inconvenience from further detention.—Columbus, the Interpreter, who was to have accompanied Clapperton, but who was left on board the Brazen sick, has since been landed here, and is now with Mr. Dickson.

"On the 11th of January, in running through Badagry Roads, we heard of the death of Dr. Morrison and his servants, who had in company with Captains Clapperton and Pearce, proceeded some little distance from Jeno (in the kingdom of Hio, called by the Houssa people Yaribo, and about sixty miles, from Badagry), when they were seized with the fever, and in attempting to return to the ship, only reached that place again, where they unfortunately added fresh victims to the cause of African exploration. The heads of the mission were proceeding on to Katunga; thirty-three days' journey from Jeno, and about 600 miles from the Coast. On the 28th of January, at the same Roadstead, we were destined to hear the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain Pearce, who died at Angua, on the 27th of December. This was more than we were prepared for, and it shed a gloom over our little circle that will be long felt, as his urbanity of manners and gentlemanly deportment had endeared him to us all. Capt. Clapperton had arrived in the mountains of Cong, where the thermometer had been at 88, and 90, and as high as 98, with fine weather, and a clear atmosphere.

"Captain Clapperton has spoken in the highest terms of the conduct and services rendered by Mr. Houston (who has since died of fatigue and dysentry at Accra), who, contrary to ex-

pectation in the the first instance, accompanied him to Katunga or Hio, the capital of Yarbio, where he (Captain Clapperton) was on the 1st of March, with the ther-mometer at 100, having remained there nearly a month. He was to prosecute his journey in a few days for Youarie, where, it is believed, poor Mungo Park was killed. It is devoutly hoped that this may not be Clapperton's fate but that he may be the instrument in the hands of Providence, of accomplishing those objects so ardently desired by philosophers and philanthropists. When Mr. Houston left him, he was in health and in high spirits, and great hopes have since been entertained that Mr. Dickson would join him in a very short time, as we hear he had arrived at, and left Shar, by the afore-mentioned stratagem. Whether this desirable end has been attained is not however yet known; the foregoing being all the information we have received of the movements of either party—nor have we gained any intelligence of the proceedings of Major Laing. The three travellers are making for the same point."

The Glasgow Chronicle 17th December, 1826.

MISCELLANY.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

On Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which was attended by the Duke of Wellington, the Earls of Liverpool, Harrowby, Westmoreland, and Bathurst, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Canning, Viscount Melville, Lord Bexly, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Huskisson, &c. The Cabinet broke up at half-past three o'clock.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott is considerably better, but is still unable to attend to his official duties.

The Speaker's Parliamentary dinners will not be given till the meeting of the House after the Christmas recess.

The present sitting of Parliament, it is calculated will not last longer than the 14th December, if they continue so long; and it is added, that the adjournment over Christmas, will be till 14 Feb.

Major J. A. Hodgson has been appointed Surveyor-General of India, in the room of Colonel Blacker, deceased.

Alexander Irving, Esq. Advocate, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh, has, we understand, received his Majesty's letter, nominating him a Judge of the Court of Session, instead of Lord Robertson, resigned.—(*Scotsman.*)

A report of the death of the Marquis of Hastings has been circulated, but we are happy to understand that it was without foundation.

A meeting was held on Friday of the creditors of Messrs. Marsh, Stracey, and Esmeltroy, at which it was resolved to accept of a composition of 5s. in the pound upon a debt of £250, due to a Mr. Budds in the west [illegible] to pay to the sum of £81. 5s. 1d. [illegible] for that person.

The amount of the subscriptions already [illegible] a Monument to the late Bishop of Calcutta, by the latest intelligence (29th July), is £8,[illegible] rupees.

On Thursday, the Tyne frigate, to carry 38 guns, was launched at his Majesty's Dock-yard, Woolwich, amid the acclamations of a number of spectators, who had assembled to witness the gay spectacle. Captain J. K. White has been appointed to the command of this vessel.

The following were the tributes formerly paid to the Dey of Algiers, by the different European Powers:—England 900,000f.; Denmark, 1,100,000f.; Spain, 1,200,000f.; France, 1,175.000f.; Holland, 625,000f.; Portugal, 3,470,000f. Now, the Barbary States receive nothing from Denmark, Sweden, and Portugal, but presents merely. Great Britian the Netherlands, the United States, Naples, and France, have special treaties with them; and Russia, Austria, Tuscany, and Prussia, have letters of protection from the Porte.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred on Prince Menchikoff the insignia of the order St. Anne of the first class, set in diamonds, as a reward for the victory which he gained over the Persians on the 25th of September last. The sword, mounted in gold, and ornamented with diamonds, is inscribed "for valour."

A vessel formerly Sir William Court's yacht, has arrived from Cape Coast Castle, having on board a package addressed to Earl Bathurst, which contains the head of the late lamented Sir Charles M'Carthy killed in the action with the Ashantees, in Africa. The same is to be delivered to his Majesty's Customs, orders having been previously received to take charge of it, to await further instructions from his Majesty Government.—(*Exeter Flying Post.*)

A duel was fought on Tuesday morning, between Mr. B—x—r and a Captain in the army, respecting a dispute at a coffee-room at the west end of the town, the preceding evening. The parties met on Putney-heath, when the Captain received the contents of his adversary's pistol in the shoulder.

Mr. Elliston's effects were sold on Monday and Tuesday, at his late residence in Stratford-place. The furniture had all seen better days, and did not go off well. The suits of brass and steel armour were put up, but no one offering more than 20*l.* Mr. Robins purchased them himself for 50*l.* The library was very meagre, and no set of books complete: six volumes of play-bills, bound, fetched 20*s*; three ditto Haymarket, 10; Johnson's and Steven's Shakspeare (13 vols, two wanting), and five Eastern Tales, 21*s*. "His Spectacles," ballets in MS. 21*s*. vols. bound in calf, 86*s*.; Clarissa Harlowe and Sir Charles Grandison (15 vols.) 13*s*.; several miscellaneous volumes, about 1*s*. each; 85 Memorials to the Lord Chancellor, from the theatres, 9*s*. 6*d*.; 260 lithographic prints from *Giovanni in London*, 5*s*. 6*d*.; and the last lot, an internal and external view of Drury-lane Theatre, 5*s*. 6*d*. With this the sale ended—and the auctioneer "left not a wreck behind.

Depression in theatrical business is not confined to this country. In Paris, nearly all theatres are on the losing side; and in the provinces, the actors frequently play to empty benches.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, we regret to say, was so seriously indisposed at his seat in Lincolnshire, on Thursday last, that an express was sent to London for Dr. Warren. We are, however, happy to add, that he became so much better towards the evening, that the attendance of the physician was countermanded.

It has been stated, in some of the Papers, that Lieut. Colonel Denham is about to proceed to Africa, for the purpose of resuming his researches in the interior of that continent. Such, however, is not his object. We understand that this officer has been selected by Lord Bathurst to make a report of the actual state of our several Settlements on the western coast of Africa, for the purpose of putting the Government in possession of the fullest and most correct information upon every point connected with their present condition, trade, civil government, &c. For this purpose Colonel Denham proceeds immediately to Sierra Leone, and it is expected that his mission will occupy about nine or ten months.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Captain Richard Glasspoole *Buckinghamshire*, and Captain David Rae Fewall, Scaleby Castle, for Bengal and China.

The Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury received on Wednesday a present from his Majesty King Charles X. of France, of his Picture, in his robes.

An article from Hamburgh contains an account of a splendid Fete given in that City, to his Excellency Count Erole, on the 25th ult. he having on that day completed the 50th year of his Legation from the Court of Berlin to the Senate of Hamburgh. On this occasion the freedom of the City, in a silver box, on which was engraved the Arms of Prussia, Hamburgh, and the Count himself, was bestowed on the venerable Diplomatist. This mark of public respect was presented to him by the sons of the two Senators, who 50 years ago received his original credentials.

The total importation of cotton into the United Kingdom, up to the present period exhibits a deficiency of about 210,000 bags, as compared with that of the same period last year—but, in the first 11 months of 1824, the quantity brought to this country was about 50,000 bags less than in the present year; so that, admitting the year 1825 to have been one of extensive importation, it does not appear that [illegible] in the consumption has been so [illegible] might have been supposed.

[illegible] Bishop of Calcutta [illegible] been [illegible] Committee [illegible] has not been [illegible] amount [illegible] Subscription [illegible] Guardian.

The celebrated astronomer, Professor Bode, died at Berlin on the 22d ult. at the age of nearly 80 years. He was born in Hamburgh, on the 19th of January, 1747, and very early distinguished himself. In 1772, he was invited to Berlin as Astronomer Royal. The great services that he has rendered to the science of astronomy are sufficiently known, and he was a member of a great number of learned societies.

Mr. Gulley, the famous *ci-devant* pugilist, now the General Scott of Newmarket and Doncaster, was the highest bidder for the Ware Park estate, in Hertfordshire, the seat of Mr. Byde. When this celebrated warrior was fighting Gregson in Sir John Sebright's park, in that county, some 16 years ago, he did not expect so soon to be in a condition to take his station among the aristocracy of Hertfordshire. It is said that the price of the Ware-Park property, for which he offered about 44,000*l.* is a trifle compared with the value of such an estate as Mr. Gulley has from his great wealth now in his power to purchase. —(*Star.*)

A new 64-gun ship has been built and launched at Leghorn, for the Pacha of Egypt. It is said that cannon, anchors, and every thing necessary to arm it were sent from England. Lord Cochrane's corvette came in about the same time as the launch took place, and anchored alongside it. His Lordship had joined Lady Cochrane at Pisa.

The King of Spain has issued an order for dismissing all the Censors of the Spanish theatres, for having permitted the representation of a piece called the *Mysteries of Isis* which was supposed to allude to the Masonic Lodges.

In the German papers last received (to the 30th ult.), is a Proclamation issued by the Russian General Yermoloff, severely impugning the perfidy and faithless conduct of Persia, exhorting the Georgians of all classes to rally round the standard of their Emperor, and threatening when the army, then on its way from Russia, should arrive, to carry the war into the heart of Persia and take vengeance for all the outrages committed by the invaders of Georgia.

On Wednesday were received Sierra Leone *Gazettes* to 15th Oct. which have the official account of the decisive battle with the Ashantees. "The King, who was wounded in three places, very narrowly escaped being taken prisoner, Quashie Amanqua, one of the chiefs being mortally wounded, while in the act of dragging him from his basket. His equipage, camp, and several of his wives, with a very rich booty, estimated at 500,000*l.* sterling, fell into our hands. He fled from the field with a few followers, and has since been reported dead of his wounds. The loss on our part is trivial: Mr. Richter is the only European wounded; 800 killed, and about 2,000 wounded. Of the Ashantees, 5 to 6,000 were killed on the field, and 2,000 have since been taken prisoners by the Accras."

The late Bishop Heber.—At a meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on Wednesday at the Society's office, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, after deploring the death of that great and good man, it was resolved unanimously—"That the best tribute which can be paid to his memory is, the carrying into effect the measures he recommended as it were with his last breath—that, accordingly, the sum of 5,000*l.* be expended by the Society in the establishment of two Scholarships for Native Missionaries in Bishop's College, to be for ever called Bishop Hebert's Scholarships."

Mr. John Carne, of Queen's College, Cambridge, has lately made a visit to Switzerland, some account of which, in a series of letters, will be published, we understand, in the forthcoming numbers, of the New Monthly Magazine. A new edition is also preparing of his Letters from the East, a volume rendered peculiarly valuable by its graphic descriptions, written on the spot, of the *present actual state of the places* which have been the theatres of the great events recorded in the Bible. Thus, we read of the wild country round Mount Sinai—of the scene of the miraculous passage of the Red Sea—of Mount Carmel—of Jerusalem, with its Mounds of Olives and its valley of Jehosaphat—of the Holy Sepulchre—of the Garden of Gethsemane—of Damascus, the most ancient city in the world—of the Cave in which Abraham and Isaac were interred—of the forlorn Shores of the Dead Sea—and of other scenes, which the inspired Writings have fixed for life in the heart of every Christian.

LONDON,

Monday, December 11,

We are always unwilling to trouble our readers, and indeed, ourselves, with foreign politics, it being our opinion, that the condition of Bradford or Warrington, and still more of such towns as Manchester and Birmingham, is of far greater concern and interest to Englismen, than any possible state of politics or parties in Hesse, Bavaria, Prusia, Portugal, or Spain. In all these places, as respects the writers of foreign journals, from which alone we can derive our intelligence, two things are wanting,—a sound right judgment and a fearless declaration of the truth. They know nothing of the true principles of liberty nor of the fundamentals of a free Constitution, and they all speak under the terror of their own local Governments. On the present occasion, we should not touch the subject of Portugal and Spain, if it were not the topic of general conversation.

The plain matter of fact is this:—Don Pedro, King of the Brazils, and therefore, of Portugal, has given the Portuguese a Charter, by which they now possess a representative form [illegible] Government, and very sufficient securities [illegible] Portugal was divided between two parties, [illegible] Liberals and the adherents to Don Miguel, and the ancient absolute system. The latter nearly embraced a very great portion of the army, because this body is, on the Continent, the immediate household of the Palace, and they very justly, and naturally, regard the absolute power of the King as the power of their own head and chief; that is to say, as the power of promoting them at pleasure, and enlarging their pay and pensions, without any responsibility to the Civil Government. The army were, therefore, for the ancient regime. So, likewise, in great part, were the Clergy, from a reasonable, a most reasonable distrust of such men as they saw and knew to be the heads of Liberal Party. So, likewise, was a very great portion of the nobility. All these therefore, having united, together, composed, and do now compose, a party of very great strength and influence against the new form of Government.

Under feelings and views too obvious to require any explanation, the King of Spain has seen this new Portugal Charter with great dislike, and a fearful apprehension of the consequences of the example. He has, therefore, openly countenanced the Absolute Party, and has now proceeded so far as to admit them, (upon their prosecution at home) to an asylum in his own dominions, and even to his favour and patronage. He has gone further,—he has publicly proclaimed his approbation of their cause and person, and countenanced, we believe, their assemblement in great force upon the Portugal frontier. This has given just umbrage to the Portuguese Government, and has exited an apprehension, that in any powerful revolt, the arms of the King of Spain would be employed to assist the insurgent Portuguese against the new Government. This apprehension is augmented by their remembrance of the ancient history of Portugal, and of that period, which is not much more than two centuries back, when Portugal was only a province of Spain and regarded as an integral part of her monarchy. In plain words, Spain is more than suspected, weak and distrusted as she now is, of seeking the reannexation of Portugal, and of availing herself of this rival war as an excuse and an opportunity of effecting this purpose.

England is the ancient Ally of Portugal, and to England Portugal has accordingly applied. Our answer is, that we will not go to war, but she is welcome to the protection, such as it is, of our fleet in the Tagus,—that such a fleet shall be sent, and that we shall require a proper respect to be paid to our flag by Spain and France. That we shall declare Portugal to be our Ally, and publish, if need be, the existing treaty between us.

Here the matter now stands, and here, we believe, it will stand. Spain, without France, can do nothing; and however France, may desire the aggrandizement of the Bourbons, she will not rashly involve herself with England, by any direct interference with the freedom and independence of our Ally. In Spain, at the time of the Cadiz expedition, it was quite a different thing. Spain actually belonged to a Bourbon, and therefore France thought she had a good excuse for her aid. With Portugal, the Bourbons have no acknowledged rights whatever. Add to this, that the French Minister has enough to do at home, in turning his Five per Cents. into Four. We fear nothing, therefore, on this head. And our firm persuasion is, that there will be no interruption of friendly relations between England and France, on account of Portugal.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, December 11.

(From the *Journal des Débats.*)

Paris, Dec. 24.—We have before observed how much it is to be regretted, that in the important circumstances of the moment, the speeches in the Chamber of Peers have not been printed. Hence the interpretations which every body, more or less informed, have given of these speeches.

What particularly distinguished the policy of M. de Chateaubriand in the Tribune, is a mixture constitutional and chivalrous ideas, which particularly sympathises with the national character, but which, separated from each other, are liable to objections and do not show the whole man. Thus, for instance, in the same speech, in which the Noble Peer seems to doubt whether the *casus fœderis* had arisen, we think we are sure that there exists a passage in the Portuguese Charter conceived nearly in the following terms—

"I shall never recognise in soldier the right to make and destroy political institutions to proclaim and overthrow Kings. I like the Portuguese Charter better than the English Ministers themselves, who speak of it almost with derision, and who have thought fit to recal Sir Charles Stuart from his mission for having conveyed this Charter to Lisbon. I think that independence supports independence; that one free people is a guarantee for another free people. I think that a generous Constitution cannot be overthrown in any part of the world, without striking a blow against the whole human race."

It is impossible to speak with more frankness and elevation.

(From the *Quotidienne* of Monday.)

Paris, Dec. 24.—Nobody any longer doubts of the importance of the events in Portugal. The same Journals which pretended that the enterprise of the Marquis of Chaves was only an intrigue, begin to perceive how ridiculous this expression is. We now see them obligd to confess the extraordinary progress of the Portuguese Royalists, and the no less rapid defection of the English party at Lisbon.

Every day, every moment brings us nearer to the *denouement* of a drama which is less surprising on account of the scenes which it has presented than for the immensity of its results.

We said yesterday, after the letters of our correspondents, that the Royalist division of the province of Tras-os-Montes, after the taking of Braganza, had resolved to leave Oporto, in order to advance more rapidly against Coimbra, which took place on the 11th or 12th of December; but letters written on the 15th on the frontiers of Portugal, affirm that at the same time the Marquis of Chaves had entered Oporto, the inhabitants of which came out to meet him after the embarkation of the English who were in the city.

According to this letter the occupation of Oporto had taken place without bloodshed, all parties being agreed to prevent the arrival of the [illegible] from taking possession of the forts. However, it is affirmed that the populace [illegible] plundered several houses [illegible] to the English who had fled.

[illegible] Oporto, Coimbra, have at the same time acknowledged the authority of the Infant Don Miguel. It is evident that it was not the column of the Marquis of Chaves which entered the latter city; it is probable, therefore, that it is the column of the Marquis de Montaleagre coming by way of Lamego, or that of Brigadier Magessi, coming from Abrantes, which has taken possession of Coimbra, unless that city, as letters from Madrid of the 18th affirm, had of its own accord declared for the Royalists before their arrival. The same letters from Madrid say that the Queens Mother was expected at Coimbra, where the new Regency and the Junta of Government will be provisionally established.

Thus, on the 12th of December, Coimbra and Oporto, the two most important cities in Portugal after Lisbon, no longer recognise the authority of the Regency, and the latter had no army to reduce them to obedience—nay, more, the Regency itself was menaced in Lisbon, where the exasperation of the people and the anxiety of the Government were at the height; it is therefore not impossible that at the time the English expedition sailed from Portsmouth—that is to say, on the 20th of December,—the capital of Portugal had thrown off the yoke of England, and effected the overthrow of the Constitution. In this case, the English expedition would not be able to land either at Oporto or Lisbon.

The Morn. Herald,—Dec. 28.

It was rumoured, in the course of last week, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York had had the misfortune to have another relapse of his illness; but, we are happy to say, it was without the least foundation. On the contrary, we have heard that his Royal Highness has improved in health and spirits. He has been much engaged daily in transacting military business with a number of official gentlemen, and has been visited by many distinguished personages.

Captain Parry has commissioned the *Hecla*, at Deptford, the fitting out of which commences directly, for the voyage to Spitzbergen. Lieutenants Ross, Foster, and Crozier, are appointed to her and Mr. Hulse as purser. It is intended that the *Hecla* should leave the Thames on the 1st of May next, and steer her course pretty directly for Spitzbergen. Here she will be left in charge of a small portion of the crew, while the rest of the company, in two divisions, will pursue the main objects of the enterprize, with boats constructed for the purpose. Captain Parry and Lieutenant Ross will proceed directly towards the Pole, and get under it if possible; while Lieutenant Foster, in command of another party, will branch off in a different course, to find out, if he can, into what part of the northern seas the whales, which of late years have become scarce in those places which they formerly frequented, have now fixed their abode. The mode of proceeding in this perilous undertaking will be thus:—At

Spitzbergen, the boats will be placed upon sledges and drawn along by such animals as may be met with (Shetland ponies will probably be used in the first instance), and in case of failure of animals for the purpose, the crew will drag the boats along until they come to open water, when the barks will be launched from their sledge, and be towed in their proper element; and thus alternately serve the purpose of land carriages and aquatic barges. When the respective parties have made such observations and researches as they may be enabled to accomplish, they will return in a similar manner to the *Hecla*, and the objects of the expedition being completed, they will sail direct for England.—(*Liverpool Advertiser.*)

A most atrocious and foolish Petition was presented in the House of Commons, on Thursday, by Mr. Hume, on the part of one Robert Taylor, describing himself as the Rev. Robert Taylor, and avowing himself a follower of the Law of Nature, and a total Infidel as to all revealed Religion of every kind.

As to the opinions of this Robert Taylor, his speeches, or lectures, or senseless blasphemies, have been before brought to the attention of the Chief Magistrate of the City, when his Lordship (the late Lord Mayor) very properly dismissed them as beneath notice, being the mere ravings of a madman. It must, therefore, be a point of utter indifference what are the views of such a man, except, indeed, on the score of humanity. But it is amazing to us, that even Mr. Hume would bring such a Petition before the notice of the House of Commons. As a public character, and we know him only as such, we have no respect whatever, not one atom, for the talents, the abilities, or the knowledge of Mr. Hume. But we are bound to believe that Mr. Hume possesses some knowledge of the feelings of the country at large, and some experience of the temper and tone of the House of Commons in particular. And, with this knowledge, and with this experience, what could betray him into the impropriety of presenting a Petition of this kind? We do not, of course, meddle with the question of privilege; as a Member of Parliament, he may present any Petition; we speak only as to the point of prudence and discretion.

Nor can we, upon this occasion, approve of the forbearance of Mr. Peel, nor of the too large doctrine laid down by him, that the House should be open to the first admission of all petitions, and should reserve the expression of their feelings and sentiments for the subsequent consideration of the relief prayed. Suppose a person were to petition against the succession as by law established, or against the monarchical from of Government generally, —"Oh, we should of course reject all such petitions *in limine*, because, contrary to the Constitution and Government as by law [illegible]." Certainly you would; and for the same reason you ought to have rejected this petition of the poor wretch Taylor because contrary to the ecclesiastical constitution, and the admitted bounds of toleration in Church and State. The Christian religion is, not merely in theory, but by positive enactment and statute, a part of the law of the land, and any public avowed disbelief and contempt of it, by persons of no recognised denomination in any form of faith, is contrary to public decency, and offensive to fundamental principles in Church and State.

Large, and wide, and liberal as toleration now is and ought to be, we are bound to confine it within some limits, and not to permit it to trespass beyond all those rules and decencies, the contempt of which is shocking, not merely to pious minds, but to all educated and moral feeling whatever. We conceive the true principle to be this—If any person, of any recognised difference of religion, whether a Jew, Mahometan, Chinese, or Indian Pagan, solicit any toleration on the ground of his religion, and any participation in civil privileges, such as being admitted to take an oath in a Court of Justice, his petition should be received, because such a toleration (when short of positive encouragement or absolute indifference) belongs to the principles of British liberty and even to the interests of truth. But when any person, of no such admitted and known denomination, comes to ask such a toleration for opinions manifestly impious, mischievous, nonsensical, and almost singular to himself, offensive, moreover, to all good feeling, and contrary to the spirit and character of the House of Commons and the country, we owe it to ourselves and to our religion, to reject such petitions with the instant scorn and contempt which they merit, and to uphold the character of the country as a Christian community, by a prompt expression of our own natural disdain and horror upon such an insult.

Upon this, and all other occasions, we are advocates of toleration, so far, as we have above said, as it falls short of a positive encouragement of error, and of a mean and base indifference to all religious truth whatever But every man, and particularly every public man, has two duties,—the first, to take care of his own right conduct, and the second, so to act, as not, by his example, to seduce or mislead others. Now, this spirit of liberalism, this [illegible] indifference to the cause of religious truth in our public men (we do not here speak of Mr. Hume, of whose religious principles we can know nothing, and whose example we do not much fear) has this bad effect:—it induces an opinion that such men are not sincere in their own profession, or that they do not regard religious truth as of any great moment. It, therefore, injures and corrupt the unthinking, and is wrong, although the parties themselves may act honestly. On all such occasions let every man speak out, and defend truth whilst he admits toleration.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 26th ult. still speak of the excesses and anarchy which prevail in that capital. On the 11th a fire had broken out in a tower newly built at Eski-Serai, and new disorders were apprehended. The Government of the Sultan was, however, satisfied with ordering the guardians of that tower to be executed, and no further cruelties were then perpetrated. Suspicion was soon afterwards excited against a body of Janissaries, who had formerly belonged to the Imperial Household. About 1,500 of them were executed, and the rest were exiled to Asia. On a report that a body of disaffected troops had assembled on the Asiatic shore, a Pacha was sent to exterminate them, or to prevent their embarkation. The Government seems to make light of all these acts of rigour or vengeance. During the execution of one part of his disaffected troops, the Sultan reviews another. Since accounts have reached Constantinople of the successes obtained by the Russian arms over the troops of Persia, the Porte has seen reason to congratulate itself on its prudence in having accepted the Russian *ultimatum*, and terminated the conferences of Ackerman without a war.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, December 4.

We have received the following from our Correspondent in Spain:—

Madrid, Dec. 14.

From a correct knowledge of the dispositions and general wishes of the people of Portugal, we anticipated in our last, that the appeals and coaxing promises made, in the name of the Infanta, to the militia of the kingdom, would produce nothing but the very reverse of what was intended and ardently wished for by the Regency. We also predicted that the troops sent lately from Lisbon to make head against, and arrest the alarming progress of the anti-Constitutionalists, would, from their decided and openly-avowed opposition to the Charter, only serve to augment the forces of the enemy. But a very few days have been necessary to confirm the correctness of what was then prognosticated. On the 7th instant, the Portuguese militia regiment of Guarda,—and on the day following, that of Troncoso, joined the forces of Brigadier General Tellez Jordan, who, on the 4th had issued a proclamation from Alden Puente, having been there previously joined by others. The two regiments of the Guarda and Troncoso, each 500 strong, come over to the enemy with all their [illegible] and equipage, besides [illegible] tional supply of 500 [illegible] diately forwarded to [illegible] to the troops sent [illegible] could be possibly co[illegible] an opportunity offe[illegible] ed in Alden Gallega[illegible] eers and 150 caval[illegible] 300 in all) went ov[illegible] One fact, amongst [illegible] cited as a proof of how the troops are affected.—When the insurgents advanced upon Estremoz, the Regency-General then there ordered his men to fire, but instead of obeying the word of command, the entire infantry regiment No. 18, instantaneously joined the enemy. As to the disposition of the people at large, a single observation is sufficient to convince every dispassionate person how they are affected towards the Charter. It is undeniable that the Constitutionalists strain every never to uphold what is called (let there be no locomachy) "the present Government," and yet, with all their endeavours, and the most grossly false statements and accounts of matters, they have not been able to impede the continual uninterrupted military defection, the migration and dereliction of the inhabitants, flying from Constitutional contact or contagion, even from the places and situations confided to them by the actual rulers in their proselytising tactics and in manœuvres, of which they now complain in the objurgatory terms of want of gratitude. These complaints are from a source not to be suspected—from the very Regency Gazettes of Lisbon, which we have attentively perused up to the 6th instant. With respect to the recent progress of the refugees, to whose standard fresh supporters, not foreign but all national, are every moment flocking, has the Regency been able to arrest it, or preventing them from advancing to Moron, Manzanaras, Reguengos, Frixeneda, Barba, and even Evora? What is to be concluded from these, not systematic, party-spirit, or factious assertions, but stubborn facts? Every man not wilfully blind, and determined to close his eyes to the noon-day light, must allow that all this has been effected through the cordial aid and co-operation of the people—the same self-sovereign people, whose sovereign will is at open war with the foreign *present*, baked and brewed by foreign influence, with whose omnipotence the Portuguese are menaced, unless they let it be crammed down their œsophagus, though they tell the whole world that they would sooner be choked than swallow it. As to ourselves, we really cannot conceive why the Portuguese should be forced, against their will, to have a Chart, any more than that John and Jonathan, since they wish it, should not have one. We give these facts as a bone to pick, and as a cud to be chewed by "one of the Old school," who would do very well to take up his hornbook and go to school again, in order to learn the A. B. C. of Spain and Portugal, and how the people are disposed; for, from the rants and rhodomontades in his letter, it is evident he knows just as much about them as he does of the man in the moon. The latest accounts here from the frontiers are up to the 9th. On the 7th General Maguesi took a military position near Moron, in expectation of being attacked by the Regency troops sent against him; but instead of advancing, such as did not join him, fled, and he, on the 8th, flanking the fugitives, pushed forwards to Evora.

[illegible]

At the time his Majesty was visiting the Duke of York on Wednesday, the Duke of Sussex's carriage was standing in Arlington-street, his Royal Highness having alighted, which leaves but little doubt that his Majesty saw his Royal Brother.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The severity of the Lord Chancellor's complaint has, in a great measure subsided. To inquiries made at his residence yesterday, it was stated that his Lordship was much better, and hat he had passed a very favourable night.

The Mor. Herald—, Dec. 29.

ELIAN WALTERS.

(From the Literary Magnet, for November.)

A TALE OF HALLOW EVE.

In a climate changeable as that of Britain, & where the difference between one season of the of the year and another is so great and so striking, it is not much to be wondered that such our unsophisticated ancestors, in the simplicity of their hearts, should have celebrated with customs and festivities, peculiar to themselves, such changes of times and seasons; or that their descendants should even still retain among them many of their "sports and pastimes," though others may have been abandoned as rude and barbarous, or have been so altered or modified, that they would not be recognized as the same by the wiser generations of departed centuries. In the metropolis, and in other large and populous cities and towns, Christmas is almost the only season regarded with any thing like a real genuine feeling of enjoyment and participation: but in the more sequestrated portions of the sea-girt isle, and especially in those places where busy, meddling commerce, with its attendant innovations, has not as yet usurped an arbitary and despotic dominion, there are other high-days and holidays observed with as great, if not with greater exactness and attention than this feast of Turkies and roast beef; and which afford to those who have partaken of their sports, as brilliant and pleasing reminiscenes, though perhaps of a description widely different. An approach to any of these landmarks of the sea of life, cannot fail to awaken in the mind a variety of mournfully pleasing recollections: and it is this circumstance which has occasioned the following plain and unvarnished narrative to be given to the world.

On the summit of a bleak and lofty range of hills, in a part of the country to which I was utterly a stranger, and at a considerable distance from any human dwelling, I beheld (last Hallow Eve) the sun descend into its ocean [illegible] culty than I had anticipated, and I soon missed my way, and found myself alone and absolutely involved in almost pitchy darkness. The moon, which according to my reckoning should have risen at least half an hour before, was either not up, or else so obscured by murky clouds, as to be perfectly invisible—not a star looked out "through the dark curtains of the night"—while the wind, which blew with considerable keenness, kept up such a doleful and dreary concert among the gaps and cliffs of the surrounding hills, as would have appalled a stouter heart than mine. I, however, continued my way—if such it might be called—in tolerable spirits hoping at every step to be blessed with a glimpse of some friendly light from below, since those above me refused to aid me with their beams. At length, though nothing greeted the sense of sight, that of hearing was regaled with the distant sound of a church clock striking the hour of eight. In the plight I then was, the bell which communicated to me this intelligence, was worth its weight in gold; and immediately profiting thereby, I directed my footsteps towards that point of the compass whence its notes appeared to proceed, and began to descend cautiously and warily, until I gained, at last, a path on level ground. As I advanced slowly along my new line of march, I fancied I could smell a wood fire at no very great distance off, and congratulated myself upon being in the vicinity of some rustic habitation; nor was I mistaken: a few paces more brought to my sight a faint flickering ray, which I discovered, upon a nearer approach, to escape from a crack in the windowshutter of a cottage, before which I now found myself standing, and to the entrance of which I was easily directed, by the sound of human voices. Placing my ear to the broad key hole of the door, I was enabled to distinguish the notes of male and female tongues, which, however, upon my first knock, though humble as that of a needy mendicant, ceased immediately. I received no answer, and again I knocked—and yet again, increasing each time in boldness, and aiding the third salutation with a loud shout for admission.—At length the door was opened, and by one whose bald head and the straggling locks of grey, which hung over his shoulders, gave him a peculiarly venerable appearance. He welcomed me into his cottage with a good natured smile, and in answer to a request for a night's repose beneath the shelter of his roof, told me I was truly welcome to such scanty accommodation as his humble dwelling afforded; adding, by way of excuse for his not having opened the door before, that the young folks would not do so, because the girls were afraid of admitting an unwelcome guest, and the boys were too well satisfied with their old sweethearts, to wish for new ones. I soon reached the family rendezvous, and was introduced to those who were there assembled: two hale looking young men, each with a rosy cheeked maiden seated beside him, upon a long bench, which was placed slant way before the fireplace; while, upon the broad white-washed stone hob, a little fat urchin sat, pleasing himself with muching a half-roasted apple, which was almost to large for his puny grasp, and ever and anon casting a glance of mingled fear and suspicion upon the capacious chimney, which gaped above his head.

A long rope of the some fruit was susoended before the fire, undergoing the process of roasting; the table was covered with hazel nuts, the shells of which were cracking in the bright red flame that illumined the apartment with a strong though flickering light, and eclipsed the feeble rays of one solitary candle. The shortest form which could be found was brought to the fire-place for my accommodation, and the aged sire seated himself in a large easy straw chair, which was, in truth, the only chair that the room appeared to contain; though there were benches enough to have seated half a parish; and these, barring all other outward and visible signs, which, however were not wanting, were of themselves sufficient to indicate that my generous host followed the useful and important occupation of a village schoolmaster.

As I seated myself, somewhat awkwardly I fear, upon my lowly seat, I noticed the maidens smiling archly at each other; but my attention was forthwith called off by the lord of the birch and ferula presenting me with as fine an apple as ever graced orchard or garden ground, and which, at his earnest request, I eat *instanter*.

"Sir," said he, "as you seem to be a stranger to this part of the country, you are not perhaps aware that it is our custom, as it has been that of our fathers before us. to eat nothing but fruits on the eve of All Hallows; and also to observe this night with certain rites and ceremonies, of which, however, the girls can best give you an account; unless indeed, they are afraid to betray the secrets of things to come, and of being punished for so doing, by meeting some ghastly figure in a long white shroud, the very next time they chance to pass the churchyard after sun-set. Why Sarah! you look half dead with fright already, girl! What hast thou seen?"

"Fie, Elian, fie," said her father, "I'll lay my life on't, you've frightened poor Sarah, and your little brother so, that they won't be able to eat any apples and milk to-night.—That girl," he continued, addressing me, "fears neither ghost nor goblin; and would as lieve walk a church-yard at midnight as the village green at noon-day.

"Aye, so *she* says," added the gentle youth who sat beside her, and who had in my own mind already decided to be her lover, "but she'd be loth though to dip her foot in Pendle Brook to-night, when the clock strikes twelve much less to walk among the cold grave stones of the church yard—Wou'nt you, my pretty Elian?"

"What, dost thou think I'm as great a coward as thyself, James Barton," rejoined the half angry maid, "as thou didst two years ago come next yule night? And for what thou has just said, if I don't frighten thee out o' thy wits by ringing the passing bell at twelve o'clock this very night, may I marry thee for lack of a braver man!"

"Tush, tush, Elian! The lad was only in joke," said the good old Adam Walters. "And, mind you, I'll have no going out of my house to-night, believe me; for though I place as little faith in supernatural things now-a days, as any man living, yet no daughter of mine shall risk her neck by going the Lord knows where in the dark, for the sake of proving old women's stories to be lies, or of putting the courage of her sweetheart to the blush. James Barton has a good heart, though perhaps not the stoutest in the parish; but he'll make none the worse husband for that. Come, mind those apples, girl, and don't teaze thy sweetheart; and then by the time thou has sung a song, and we have done supper, it will be time to go to bed.

The pouting maiden was not, however, to be so easily won to the purposes of her father, and accordingly would neither turn the apples, nor warble for our amusement any of her rustic lays, though solicited to do so by her now repentant lover, as well as by all present. As she still continued obstinate, the kind-hearted Sarah volunteered her services to sing a song suited to the occasion, and which, she assured us, was founded on fact, for the knew the bard who composed it, and who it seems had resided in their own village. Her offer was thankfully accepted by all, save the self-convicted James, who was using all his eloquence to get his own fearless fair one to undertake the task; she, however, continued deaf to his entreaties, and proceeded to look after the supper things, while her sister chanted to a tune as doleful and me-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

lancholy as that of Death and the Lady, the ballad alluded to.

When Sarah had finished her doleful ditty, we all joined in complimenting her upon its applicability; and having drawn our seats nearer to the old oak table, we made ready to partake of an Hallowe'en supper; the arrangements for which consisted of a large brown pie dish, bounteously supplied with roasted apples—half a dozen basins of fine fresh milk—one ditto, containing sugar, the brownest of the brown—two pewter spoons and four woodeen ladles; and these were sufficient to cover our festive board tolerably well. We began our frugal feast with an appetite that seemed increased rather than diminished by the nuts, apples, and pears which we had been eating for at least a good hour before. James Barton, unfortunate wight that he was, appeared the only person present who was dissatisfied with his supper, and instead of partaking thereof with the zest and avidity of those around him, he spent his time in vain endeavours to regain the forfeited favour of his unkind nymph, who laughed at, and tantalized him with that degree of arch dexterity, which only young maidens in love know rightly how to practice.

"Father," said she, addressing him with a look half serious, and half gay, "you needn't sit up when I go out to-night, for James you know will watch the fire, till I come back to tell him the real colour of a ghost, for I don't think he ever went himself near enough to the church-yard after sun-set to see one, and he will have it they be all blue, red, and yellow, like they ghost of poor Sandy the bagpipe-man, that was murdered behind the squire's barn a hundred years ago. Didst thou ever hear it play the bagpipes James?"

The gentle swain had hitherto borne all the banter and pillery of his beloved with most exemplary patience, but I could now perceive that his pride began to obtain the mastery over his affection, and that unless the tongue of the babbler was very speedily restrained, there would be ere long, "a lovers' quarrel;" the first symptom of which was visible in the reply which our hero made to the last jest of his fair tormentor.

"Elian," said he, in a tone of voice sufficiently indicative of wounded feelings, "may herself, perhaps see stranger things than the ghost of poor Sandy; and then she will not speak of these matters so lightly; but if she wishes to offend her old friends, let her say so at once, and though it be Hallowmas-eve, and as dark as pitch, James Barton will not refuse to brave it as an honest man, though he will never attempt to discover the secrets of the grave, or any where he is not welcome."

As I began to feel a few sparks of pity for our lover, I was heartily glad to hear him attempt a retaliation, and accordingly I applauded stoutly his last remark. He might have [illegible] certainly seemed better suited by nature for the dear wife of James, than her upon whom his choice had somewhat strangely fallen. Our host, however, now seeing how matters were likely to end, imposed silence upon both parties, and while he commanded the lasses to remove the empty bowls and the et-cetreas of our supper, desired the offended youth to pay no heed to the nonsense of a foolish girl. The pride of Elian Walters was now wounded in its turn, as I could plainly see, by that universal index to the feelings of the sons and daughters of Adam—the eye; and I began to apprehend that matters would not end here, but that she would in very deed carry her silly and ridiculous threat into execution—and the sequel will shew I was not mistaken in my conjecture.

The night was fast advancing to its noon. The old Dutch clock had chimed the eleventh hour. The dancing light of our cheerful fire was smothered beneath a fresh load of fuel. The friend (I cannot call him the lover) of the timid Sarah had withdrawn himself from our family circle. Old Adam Walters, with his two daughters and their little brother, had retired to their several places of repose, and for myself, and the ill-starred James, we laid ourselves down upon the wooden benches, and sought, upon a hard bed, the sweets of peaceful slumber. All was now as dark within doors as without, and methought that if ever the troubled spirits of the dead should wish to break through the portals of the grave, it would be at such an hour, when every thing above and around them might be said to woo their noiseless and mysterious visitings. I felt little inclination to sleep, my curiosity being roused to see whether or not the bold daughter of our kind-hearted host would be as good as her word, and adventure forth into the open air at such a season. The leaven of fear and superstition, too, which I had imbibed in my infant years, but which had hitherto lain dormant within me, was now called forth into fresh activity, and doubtless contributed its share to keep me awake. In short, the high degree of excitement into which my mind had wrought itself, made me almost fancy I could hear strange unearthly tongues babbling the secrets of the veiled future, or see the shrouded tenants of the grave and sepulchre flitting around and pass me in the gloom. My companion lay still and quiet as a lifeless corpse, seemingly asleep; but I suspected he was not in reality a whit more so than myself. After lying for above half an hour, the victim of mingled curiosity and fear, "I heard, or thought I heard," the soft tread of footsteps behind me. I held my breath to listen, and immediately afterwards the door creaked upon its hinges. My blood ran chilled with dreadful apprehensions, through every vein and artery, and I expected every minute to behold some gaunt and ghastly spectre sweep terrifically past, or to feel the murderous grasp of some masked monster of the human species seize me by the throat. Indeed, so completely had my curiosity given way to my fears, that it never once entered into my thoughts to suppose it possible that the door might have been opened by any person from within. After waiting, however, for some time in a stare of dreadful suspence, I ventured to raise my head, and by the flickering light of the fire, which now began to revive again, I perceived that the door had not only been unbolted, but was left ajar, evidently by some person who had gone out. I now recollected Elian's threat, and felt convinced that the dauntless maiden had adventured forth to carry it into execution. Mustering my courage up, I arose to stir the fire, and my companion, when he perceived the room illuminated by its reflection, and saw me standing on the hearth, inquired, in a low, faint whisper, if I had heard any thing?

"Heard any thing, James—why, yes, I heard the door open just now; and, if I am not mistaken, your sweetheart, the half-angry Elian, has slipped out, and I dare say without your seeing her."

"Oh! no, no! she would not be so foolish," exclaimed the youth, springing at the same moment towards the door, as if to satisfy himself upon the point, "and did *you see* her go?

"No, in truth I did not *see* her; but I heard the door open, and I conclude 'twas Elian's doing. But you ought to know best; I am but a stranger here."

"True, Sir, true," he added, "But I must follow her, whatever be the consequence—save her, oh heaven!" And so saying, before I was aware of his intention, he darted out of the room with an air of desperate wildness. I would fain have followed him; but as, when I reached the threshold for this purpose, I knew not which way to take, I was necessarily compelled to abandon my intention, and to continue where I was, in a frame of mind no means enviable. While in this mood, I continued pacing to and fro along the apartment. I heard the self-same bell which had guided me to my present shelter, strike the solemn hour of mid-night. Counting each stroke, I told to twelve and was in the act of continuing my walk, when my foot was arrested half way by another toll. A pause ensued—and then a second, and after a like lapse of time a third succeeded, and I heard no more. The deep booming tones of the last three notes, I felt confident came from the passing bell.

"Can it be," said I, said "that the maiden has already reached the church, and accomplished her fearful achivement." And while yet uttering this sentiment, I heard the voice of old Adam Walter in the adjourning room.

"Elian—Elian—did you hear that bell? Elian, I say!"

Elian, as may be supposed, made no answer; but instead thereof I called to inform her sire of what had taken place below, while he lay above stairs, locked in the arms of sleep. In a few minutes the old man hurried down, followed by the trembling Sarah, who was doubtless more afraid to remain up stairs alone and in the dark, than to encounter any imaginable danger below, where there was light, and other company. As far as it was in my power so to do, I soon satisfied the inquiries of my kind host, and, in consequence, it was resolved instantly to set off in search of the head-strong girl, and of her faithful and affectionate lover.

Carring a large lantern in his fear-palsied hand, the old man led the way, while I followed close at his heels. Our intense anxiety for the fate of her of whom we were in pursuit, banished every particle of fear from our minds, and we proceeded rapidly forward, despite of a keen wind, which blew directly in our faces, and caused us ever and anon to turn our backs upon its pinching gusts. After having proceeded, it might be about half a mile, we recognised at a short distance from us the voice of James Barton, calling upon the name of his Elian, and in a few minutes more we found ourselves beside him within the sacred precincts of the sanctuary, and treading thoughtlessly and unfeelingly among the silent dwellings of the dead.

"Hast thou found my daughter, James?" inquired the agitated father—"Hast thou not seen her?—Oh! do tell me quickly?"

"Alas! no," was the reply; "but as I crossed the stile, a loud shriek came from this end of the church.—Pray heaven it be not Elian!"

In an instant our footsteps were bent towards the place pointed at; and perfectly regardless of the sacredness of the ground, we hurried onward, and soon reached the steeple; where, by the lantern's misty light, we discovered the hapless, Elian stretched upon the damp pavement, pale and motionless as a corpse, and alike deaf to the agonizing calls both of parent and of lover. She heard not their loud cries of fear and sorrow, neither did she feel the tears of her aged sire bathing her livid cheeks, and he kissed them o'er and o'er again, and cried "Elian! my child! thou hast killed theyself and they dear father—Oh! my dear Elian!" Poor James Barton meanwhile had seated himself upon the steps of the belfry, giving vent to his bitter sorrow in a copious flood of tears: an expression of grief from which even I could not refrain.

When the transport of the moment had subsided, we began to think of conveying the once gay maiden from her present situation; and this duty we accordingly undertook, and with heavy hearts bore our delicate charge to the cottage of her father, who all the way home wept bitterly; and there the cry of lamentation was increased by the new sisterless Sarah, and the little Harry. As I was of opinion that the spark of life might not be extinct, our inanimate burden was by my advice laid before the fire. In about half an hour afterwards, the object of our anxiety, heaving a deep sigh, and opening her wan and heavy eyes, cried them upon us with such a livid and a deadly look, as spoke, alas! too plainly, that the messenger of the eternal world was not far off.

"Father!" faintly whispered the dying Elian, "did you not see it."

"See it! see what, my child?"

"Oh! 'twas a coffin and a maiden's pall. I saw it, father, and you must see it soon. Farewell." Then, turning her eyes upon her weeping lover, she added: "James, do not weep for me;" and again closed them in Nature's final sleep.

Hope now fled; and the scene which followed it would be both useless and unnecessary to describe. Early in the morning of the next day, the mute and melancholy preparations for the interment took place; and the self-same afternoon I followed the corpse to its last sad home, and shed the stranger's tear of unfeigned sorrow over the grave of one whose awful and untimely death might well lay claim to such a tribute. And while the village gossips forgot not to improve the circumstance to their own advantage, and to shake their heads as they passed by the cottage of old Walter's he, poor man! lingered not long behind his daughter: but, as I have been since informed, was gathered to his fathers early in the ensuing spring. The unfortunate and heart-broken James, a few days after the above event, bidding adieu to his native land, embarked from Liverpool, in a vessel bound for America; and whether living or dead, I know not: while the now orphan Sarah, and her little brother were received by a kind and respectable farmer of the neighbourhood into his family, where they yet live.

H. D.

[Continued from our last.]

The Collector of Cawnpore was the son of a man of family and fortune, whose manners, were haughty and unconciliating, and who sought to gain his son's confidence by intimidating rather than winning him. From this it resulted, that when the young man found himself, on his arrival in India, freed from parental control, he naturally enough fell into that course of extravagance and dissipation, too commonly taken by Europeans sent out to seek their fortunes on the Bengal establishment. It must at the same time be admitted that he did not neglect the cultivation of abilities naturally good, and of a talent for business, which ultimately gained him the lucrative post he held. He married early in life, and contrary to the wishes of his friends, one of those young Englishwomen with whom the Calcutta market is generally well stocked, and who, as their whole object is matrimony, proceed, when no opportunity presents itself at the principal settlements, to the remote cantonments up the country. Here they find no difficulty in making matches, which formed with little or no previous acquaintance between the parties, seldom turn out otherwise than ill. My poor friend was particularly unfortunate. The lady he married was pleasing in person, but weak, and ultimately criminal in her conduct. For a long while his devotion to her induced him to hesitate in believing what to the eyes of others was sufficiently obvious; but at length the fatal truth became manifest that the chosen partner of his joys and sorrows had betrayed him, and they were separated.

During this period of distress, his father's heart relented, and he behaved to the Collector with great kindness. He had the children of his unfortunate son sent to him in England, [illegible] time signified to their father his decided wish that he should never again (if opportunity offered) tempt his fate by contracting a second marriage, without the express sanction of his parent.

The Collector, after having led for some time a solitary life, extended the hand of forgiveness to his erring partner. He stated his sole motive in doing this to be regard for the reputation and feelings of his children. The experiment was however, as may be imagined, a vain, one. It is not our purpose to trace the steps by which this woman *graduated* in vice; suffice it to say, that one instance of misconduct followed another, and that it soon became necessary she should again quit the sanctuary of her husband's roof. My friend's wretchedness was now complete. He became silent and lonely, avoiding all society, and appearing to cherish the grief which was corroding his bosom. Sorrow, however, as has been often said, destroys in the end either the sorrower or itself; and the Collector at length shook off the gloom which had settled over his character. Pride and indignation seemed to take the place of grief, and he made a manly resolution to dismiss the humiliating subject from his mind. But the method was a mistaken one by which he essayed to accomplish this. Instead of rational company and occasional relaxation, he passed at once into a vortex of gaiety and extravagance. He had contracted a pernicious idea that the infamy of his wife had reflected a stigma upon him, and that his society was held in light repute. This notion, once entertained, was madness, and produced the fruits of madness. He sought to conciliate all classes of the community, and to this end no expense whatever was spared. A series of the most costly parties was given at his house; a large establishment of servants was of course superadded. Champagne and claret were distributed with as much profusion as if they had been water; and the young officers and other thoughtless persons about the cantonments were delighted with the opportunity of constantly feasting and carousing at the expence of the Collector, whose real friends looked on with compassionate gravity, while such as were inimical to him, scrupled not to give vent to the bitterest sarcasms.

The course of expense pursued by the Collector, which has been already mentioned, could not be systematically pursued without embarrassing the party concerned, whose income, although handsome, was by no means sufficient to meet the constant demands made upon it. Thus George soon found himself becoming involved: but, so far from being induced thereby to retract his expenditure, he daily grew more and more enamoured of dress, company, and splendour. He proceeded with borrowed money; and when the lender grew clamorous for repayment, there is too little doubt that he hesitated not at using any means to procure a longer respite from exposure.

While matters were going on in this feverish way, George's guilty partner, after threading almost almost all the intricate and thorny paths of vice, paid the debt of Nature, dying prematurely and unblest; and on the circumstance reaching the Collector's ear, it struck him that it would be an advisable step to marry again. He had been awakened, and rudely awakened, from his long dream of folly:—but alas, too late! His mind and taste had become corrupted—his good principles subdued—his bad habits fixed. He saw the dark gulf, towards the brink of which his evil genius seemed to be hurrying him, and shuddered at its depth and dreary aspect. But how to avoid the precipice? Scandalous surmises were already afloat; and were he to shut the doors of his hospitable mansion, their truth would be immediately inferred.

At the house of a neighbour, my friend first beheld Charlotte. Though neither beautiful nor highly accomplished, she profited much by comparison with others immediately about her; and possessing the charms of youth and amiability, soon made a conquest of George's heart. In ruminating on means to keep up the false appearances which he had instituted, it occurred to him, as we have already hinted, that it would be eligible to marry this young lady, as his creditors, as well as others, might be led, by stories artfully circulated, to believe that the union would have a beneficial influence on his circumstances.

Such was the scheme by which he hoped, for the present at all events—and guilt seldom looks to the future—to rise above his difficulties; and to the fulfilment of this scheme he did not scruple to sacrifice an innocent female, whom he affected to love. They were married, and for awhile all was glitter and sunshine. The Collector's entertainments were as splendid as ever; and it was not until it became pretty clearly that no money resulted from the marriage, that affairs approached their crisis. The refusal of credit soon exhausted all the cash which could be commanded; and then it was that George at length found it requisite to open his circumstances to his wife, and impress on her the necessity of retrenchment. His utter ruin was, however, by this time effected. Certain grounds of suspicion had been reported to the proper authorities. The knowledge of his fall was soon spread; and, from being whispered in confidence amongst a few, became the open subject of conversation throughout the surrounding stations. The conduct of Charlotte under these trying circumstances was most exemplary. She uttered no reproach, spoke no impatient word, and were no [illegible] blow. This behaviour could not but cut her husband to the quick. It "heaped coals of fire upon his head." He saw at once the necessity of flight; and his first idea was to travel overland to Madras, and thence go to America. He resolved to confide to his wife his guilt and danger in all their full extent; to entrust to her the secret of his destination; and to quit her, in reality, for ever. "Charlotte," said he, "I must go—God knows whether we shall meet again; but when I arrive at my destination, rely on my sending for you. Do not take leave of me—I cannot bear it!"

"Never," exclaimed the indignant wife, "shall you leave me! It is my duty—it is my pleasure—to follow you, even unto death! Wherever you go, I will go with you. The God who witnessed our union may put us—but never in life will I quit your side!"

There was no time for expostulation, if the husband of this amiable creature had wished to expostulate: so a few things were packed, including plate and jewels; and with as little confusion as possible, their house was abandoned, and a temporary residence taken up at some distance.

[To be Continued.]

COCKNEY SPORTSMEN.—Two journeymen tailors, and a journeyman shoemaker, were brought before the Magistrate at Union-hall, for damaging the trees, hedges, &c. of certain market-gardeners at Rotherhithe, by the discharge of fire arms. The market gardeners having sustained much damage in consequence of shots and bullets having been lodged in their trees by the cockney sportsmen, a constable was directed to take such persons into custody, who might be found trespassing on their grounds. On Sunday morning, at an early hour, the prisoners were discovered on their knees, behind two trees taking aim at a flock of little birds. The constable, therefore, seized them, and brought them before the Magistrate, and also produced their fire-arms.—One of the tailors claimed an old rusty blunderbuss, and his brother snip, a thing which he called his fowling-piece, the barrel of which, about a yard and a half in length, appeared to have been once an old gas pipe; and it was fixed to the stock by means of pieces of iron hoops, over which it was twisted tightly round with strong waxed thread, and some pieces of list, the emblems of his trade. The shoemaker's weapon was of short dimensions—it was a pistol barrel, fixed very clumsily into the stock of an old musket.—The constable said that they very nearly shot him; but out of a flock of 200 birds, only three were killed, and those were shattered to pieces. The tailors said, "they did not wish to offend nobody;" they went out to amuse themselves the only spare day they had in the week, to kill a few 'pee wees,' to make a pie for their Sunday's dinner. "On their promising not again to break the Sabbath, by encroaching on the grounds of the market gardeners, for the purpose of killing "pee wees," they were discharged.

The Observer, December 3.